

For the Right Honourable the
Lord *Eleſmore* Lord High
Chancelor of *England*.

A
DESCRIPTION
of *New England*:

OR

THE OBSERVATIONS, AND
diſcoueries, of Captain *Iohn Smith* (Admirall
of that Country) in the North of *America*, in the year
of our Lord 1614: with the ſucceſſe of ſixe Ships,
that went the next yeare 1615; and the
accidents befell him among the
French men of warre:

With the prooſe of the preſent benefit this
Country affoords: whither this preſent yeare,
1616, eight voluntary Ships are gone
to make further tryall.

At LONDON

Printed by *Humphrey Lowmes*, for *Robert Clerke*; and
are to be ſould at his houſe called the Lodge,
in Chancery lane, ouer againſt Lin-
colnes Inne. 1616.

五

פולחן וכו'.

11



TO THE HIGH
HOPEFUL CHARLES,
Prince of Great Britaine.

S I R:



O favourable was your most renowned and memorable Brother, Prince *Henry*, to all generous designs; that in my discovery of *Virginia*, I presumed to call two namelesse Headlands after my Soueraignes heires, *Cape Henry*, and *Cape Charles*. Since then, it beeing my chance to range some other parts of *America*, whereof I heere present your Highness the description in a Map; my humble sute is, you would please to change their Barbarous names, for such *English*, as Posterity may say, Prince *Charles* was their Godfather. What here in this relation I promise my Countrey, let mee

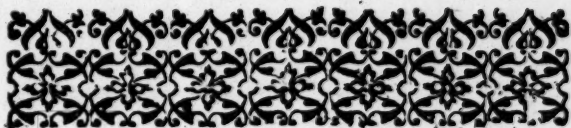
The Epistle Dedicatory.

live or die the slaue of scorne & infamy, if (hauing
meanes) I make it not apparent; please God to
blesse me but from such accidents as are beyond
my power and reason to preuent. For my labours,
I desire but such conditions as were promised me
out of the gaines; and that your Highnesse
would daigne to grace this Work, by
your Princely and fauourable
respect vnto it, and
know mee
to be

Your Highnesse true

and faithfull seruant,

John Smith.



TO THE RIGHT HO-
nourable and worthy Lords,
*Knights, & Gentlemen, of his Ma-
iesties Councell, for all Plantations
and discoueries; especially, of
New England.*



*Seeing the deedes of the most iust,
and the writings of the most wise,
not onely of men, but of God him-
selfe, haue beene diuersly traduced
by variable iudgements of the
Times opinionists; what shall such
an ignorant as I expect? Yet reposing my selfe on your
fauours, I present this rude discourse, to the worldes
construction; though I am perswaded, that few do thinke
there may be had from New England Staple commo-
dities, well worth 3 or 400000 pound a yeare, with
so small charge, and such facilitie, as this discourse will
acquaint you. But, lest your Honours, that know mee
not, should thinke I goe by hearesay or affection; I in-
treat your pardons to say thus much of my selfe: Neere
twice nine yeares, I haue beene taught by lamentable
experience, as well in Europe and Asia, as Affrick,
and America, such honest aduentures as the chance
of warre doth cast vpon poore Souldiers. So that, if*

*I bee not able to iudge of what I haue seene, contrined,
and done; it is not the fault either of my eyes, or foure
quarters. And these nine yeares, I haue bent my en-
deanours to finde a sure foundation to begin these ensu-
ing proiects: which though I neuer so plainly and se-
riously propound; yet it resteth in God, and you, still to
dispose of. Not doubting but your goodnesse will pardon
my rudenesse, and ponder errors in the balance of good
will; No more: but sacrificing all my best abilities to the
good of my Prince, and Countrey, and submitting
my selfe to the exquisite iudgements of
your renowned vertue, I
ever rest*

Your Honours, in

all honest seruice,

J. S.



To the right VVorshipfull Ad-
uenturers for the Countrey of *New Eng-
land*, in the Cities of *London, Brisflow, Exceter;*
Plimouth, Dartmouth, Bastable, Toynes,
&c. and in all other Cities and
Ports, in the Kingdome
of *England*.



IF the little Ant, & the sillie Bee
seek by their diligence the good
of their Commonwealth; much
more ought Man. If they pu-
nish the drones and sting them
steales their labour; then blame
not Man. Little hony hath that hive, where there
are more Drones then Bees: and miserable is that
Land, where more are idle then well employed.
If the indeauours of those vermin be acceptable,
I hope mine may be excuseable; Though I con-
fesse it were more proper for mee, To be doing
what I say, then writing what I knowe. Had I re-
turned rich, I could not haue erred: Now hauing
onely such fish as came to my net, I must be taxed.
But, I would my taxers were as ready to aduen-
ture their purses, as I, purse, life, and all I haue:
or as diligent to furnish the charge, as I know they
are vigilant to crop the fruits of my labours. Then
would I not doubt (did God please I might safely
arriue in *New England*, and safely returne) but to
performe:

performe somewhat more then I haue promised,
& approue my words by deeds, according to proportion.

I am not the first hath beene betrayed by Pirates: And foure men of warre, provided as they were, had beene sufficient to haue taken *Sampson*, *Hercules*, and *Alexander* the great, no other way furnisht then I was. I knowe not what assurance any haue do passe the Seas, Not to bee subiect to casualty as well as my selfe: but least this disaster may hinder my proceedings, or ill will (by rumour) the behoofesfull worke I pretend; I haue writ this little: which I did thinke to haue concealed from any publike vse, till I had made my returnes speake as much, as my pen now doth.

But because I speake so much of fishing, if any take mee for such a deuote fisher, as I dreame of nought else, they mistake mee. I know a ring of golde from a graine of barley, as well as a golde-smith: and nothing is there to bee had which fishing doth hinder, but furdervs to obtaine. Now for that I haue made knowne vnto you a fit place for plantation, limited within the bounds of your Patent and Commission; hauing also receiued meanes, power, and authority by your directions, to plant there a Colony, and make further search, and discouery in those parts there yet vnknowne: Considering, withall, first those of his Maiesties Councell, then those Cities aboue named, and diuerse others that haue beene moued to lend
their

their assistance to so great a worke, doe expect (e-
specially the aduenturers) the true relation or euent
of my proceedings which I heare are so abused; I
am inforced for all these respects, rather to expose
my imbecillitie to contempt, by the testimonie of
these rude lines, then all should condemne
me for so bad a Factor, as could nei-
ther giue reason nor account of
my actions and
designes.

Yours to command,

John Smith,

A



In the deserved Honour of the Au-
thor, Captaine Iohn Smith,
and his Worke.

Damn'd Enuie is a sp'rite, that euer haunts
Beasts, mis-nam'd Men; Cowards, or Ignorants.
But, onely such shee followes, whose deere **WORTH**
(Maugre her malice) sets their glorie forth.

If this faire Overture, then, take not; It

Is Enuie's spight (dear friend) in men-of-wit;
Or Feare, lest morsels, which our mowthes possesse,
Might fall from thence; or else, tis Sottishnesse.

If either; (I hope neither) thee they raise;

¶ *Hinders.*

Thy * Letters are as Letters in thy praise;
Who, by their vice, improue (when they reprooue)
Thy verine; so, in hate, procure thee Loue.

Then, On firme Worth: this Monument I frame;
Scorning for any Smith to forge such fame.

Io: Dauies, Herf:

To his worthy Captaine the Author.

That which wee call the Subiect of all storie,
Is Truth; which in this Worke of time gines glorie
To all that thou hast done. Then, scorne the spight
Of Ennie; which doth no mans meritts right.
My sword may helpe the rest: my Pen no more
Can doe, but this; I'ane said enough before.

Your sometime souldier,

I. Codrington, now Temples.

To my Worthy friend and Cousen,
Captaine Iohn Smith.

It ouer-ioyes my heart, when as thy Words
Of these designes, with deeds I doe compare.
Heere is a Booke, such worthy truth affords,
None should the due desert thereof impare;
Sith thou, the man, deserving of these Ages,
Much paine hast ta'en for this our Kingdoms good,
In Climes unknowne, Amongst Turks and Salvages;
T'inlarge our bounds; though with thy losse of blood.
Hence damn'd Detraction: stand not in our way.
Ennie, is selfe, will not the Truth gaine say.

N. Smith.

To that worthy and generous Gen-
tleman, my verie good friend,
Captaine Smith.

May Fate thy Proiect prosper, that thy name
May be eternised with lining fame:
Though foule Detraction Honour would peruert,
And Ennie euer waits vpon desert:
In spight of Pelias, when his hate lies colde,
Returne as Iason with a fleece of Golde.
Then after-ages shall record thy praise,
That a New England to this Ile didst raise:
And when thou dy'st (as all that line must die)
Thy fame line heere; thou, with Eternitie.

R: Gunnell.

To his friend Cap: Smith, vpon his
description of New England.

Sir; your Relations I haue read: which shewe,
Ther's reason I should honour them and you:
And if their meaning I haue vnderstood,
I dare to censure, thus: Your Proiect's good;
And may (if follow'd) double the paine,
With honour, pleasure and a trebble gaine;
Beside the benefit that shall arise
To make more happie our Posterities.

For

For would we daigne to spare, though there no more
Then what ore-filles, and surfeits store,
To order Nature's fruitfullness a while;
In that rude Garden, you New England stile;
With present good, ther's hope in after-daies
Thence to repaire what Time and Pride dacies
In this rich kingdome. And the spacious West
Being still more with English blood possess'd,
The Proud Iberians shall not rule those Seas,
To checke our ships from sayling where they please;
Nor future times make any forraigne power
Become so great to force a bound to Our.

Much good my minde fore-sees would follow hence
With little labour, and with lesse expence.
Thrine therefore thy Designe, who ore annies
England may ioy in England's Colony,
Virginia seeke her Virgine sisters good,
Be blessed in such happie neighbourhood:
Or, what soere Fate please to permit,
Be thou still honor'd for first mooning it.

George Wither,
a Societate Lincol.

In the deserved honour of my honest
and worthy Captain, Iohn Smith,
and his Work.

Captaine and friends when I peruse thy booke
(With Iudgements eyes) into thy heart I looke:
And there I finde (whas sometimes-Albyon) knew)
A Souldier, to his Countries-honour, true.
Some fight for wealth; and some for empirie praise;
But thou alone thy Countries-Fame to raise.
With due discretion, and vndanted heart,
I (oft) so well haue seene thee act thy Part
In deepest plunge of hard extremitie,
As forc's the troups of proudest foes to flie.
Though men of greater Rank and lesse delect
Would Pish-away thy Praise, yet can not start
From the true Owner: for, all good-mens tongues
Shall keep the same. To show that Part belongs.
If, then, Wit, Courage, and Success should get
Thee Fame; the due for that is in thy debt:
A part whereof (least able though I be)
Though heere I doe disburse, to honour Thee.

Rawly Creshaw.

*Michael Phetsiplace, William Phetsiplace, &
Richard Wiffing, Gentlemen, and
Soldiers under Captaine Smiths
Command: In his deserued
honor for his Worke,
and worth.*

V*V*hy may not we in this Worke haue our Merit,
That had our share in each black day and night,
When thou Virginia foildst, yet keptst vnsaind;
And heldst the King of Paspeheir enchained.
Thou all alone this Saluage sterne didst take.
Pamunkes king wee saw thee captiue make.
Among seauen hundred of his stoutest men,
To murder thee and resolved; when
Fast by the hand thou ledst this Saluage grim,
Thy Pistoll at his breast to gouerne him:
Which did infuse such awe in all the rest
(Sith their drad. Soueraigne thou hadst so distressy),
That thou and wee (poore sixteene) safe retir'd
Vnto our helpleffe ships. Thou (thus admir'd)
Didst make proud Powhatan, his subiects send
To Iames his Towne thy censure to attend:
And all Virginia's Lords, and pettie Kings,
Aw'd by thy vertue, crouch, and Presents brings
To gaine thy grace; so dreaded thou hast beene:
And yet a heart more milde is seldome scene,
So, making Valour Vertue, really;
Who hast nought in thee counterfet, or flie,

If in the sleights bee not the truest art,
That makes men famous for faire desert.

Who saith of thee, this saues of vaine-glorie,
Mistakes both thee and vs, and this true storie.

If it bee ill in Thee, so well to doe;

Then, is it ill in vs, to praise thee too.

But, if the first bee well done, it is well,

To say it doth (if so it doth) excell!

Praise is the guerdon of each doers desert,

Making the praised act the praised part

With more alacritie & honours. Spurre is Praise;

Without which, it (regardlesse) soone decays.

And for this paines of thine wee praise thee rather,

That future Times may know who was the father

Of this rare Worke (New England) which may bring

Praise to thy God, and profit to thy King.



A DESCRIPTION OF New-England, by Captaine *John Smith.*



IN the moneth of Aprill, 1614. My first voy-
with two Ships from *London*, of age to new-
a few Marchants, I chanced to ar-
rive in *New-England*, a parte of
Ameryca, at the Ile of *Monahig-*
gan, in 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Northerly lati-
tude: our plot was there to take Whales and make
tryalls of a Myne of Gold and Copper. If those fail-
ed, Fish and Furies was then our refuge, to make
our selues saues howsoeuer: we found this Whale-
fishing a costly conclusion: we saw many, and spent
much time in chasing them; but could not kill any:
They beeing a kinde of Iubartes, and not the
Whale that yeeldes Finnes and Oyle as wee expected.
For our Golde, it was rather the Masters deu-
ice to get a voyage that proiected it, then any
knowledge hee had at all of any such matter. Fish
& Furies was now our guard: & by our late arriual,
and long lingring about the Whale, the prime of
both those seasons were past ere wee perceiued it;
we thinking that their seasons serued at all times:

B

but

2 *The description of New England,*

but wee found it otherwise; for, by the midst of Iune, the fishing failed. Yet in Iuly and August some was taken, but not sufficient to defray so great a charge as our stay required. Of dry fish we made about 40000. of Cor fish about 7000. Whilst the sailers fished, my selfe with eight or nine others of them might best bee spared; Ranging the coast in a small boat, wee got for trifles neer 1100 Beaver skinnes, 100 Martins, and neer as many Otters; and the most of them within the distance of twenty leagues. We ranged the Coast both East and West much further; but Eastwards our commodities were not esteemed, they were so neare the French who affords them better: and right against vs in the Main was a Ship of Sir *Frances Pophames*, that had there such acquaintance, hauing many yeares vsed onely that porte, that the most parte there was had by him. And 40 leagues westwards were two French Ships, that had made there a great voyage by trade, during the time wee tryed those conclusions, not knowing the Coast, nor Saluages habitation. With these Furies, the Traine, and Cor-fish I returned for *England* in the Bark: where within six monthes after our departure from the *Downes*, we safe arriued back. The best of this fish was solde for five pound the hundreth, the rest by ill vsage betwixt three pound and fifty shillings. The other Ship staid to fit herselfe for *Spaine* with the dry fish which was sould, by the Sailers reporte that returned, at forty ryalls the quintall, each hundred weighing two quintalls and a halfe.

New-

New England is that part of *America* in the Ocean Sea opposite to *Nova Albion* in the South Sea; discovered by the most memorable Sir *Francis Drake* in his voyage about the worlde. In regarde whereto this is stiled *New England*, beeing in the same latitude. *New France*, off it, is Northward: Southwardes is *Virginia*, and all the adioyning Continent, with *New Granado*, *New Spain*, *New Andolosia* and the *West Indies*. Now because I haue beene so oft asked such strange questions, of the goodnesse and greatnesse of those sparious Tracts of land, how they can bee thus long vnknown, or not possessed by the *Spaniard*, and many such like demands; I intreat your pardons, if I chance to be too plaine, or tedious in relating my knowledge for plaine mens satisfaction.

Florida is the next adioyning to the *Indes*, which vnprosperously was attempted to bee planted by the *French*. A Country farre bigger then *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, yet little knowne to any Christian, but by the wonderfull endeouours of *Ferdinando de Soto* a valiant *Spaniard*: whose writings in this age is the best guide knowne to search those parts.

Virginia is no Ile (as many doe imagine) but part of the Continent adioyning to *Florida*; whose bounds may be stretched to the magnitude thereof without offence to any Christian inhabitant. For from the degrees of 30. to 45. his Maiestie hath granted his Letters patents, the Coast extending South-west and North-east aboute 1500

The situation
of New Eng-
land.

Notes of Flo-
rida.

Notes of Vir-
ginia.

4 *The description of New England,*

miles; but to follow it aboard, the shore may well be 2000. at the least : of which, 20. miles is the most giues entrance into the Bay of *Chisapeak*, where is the *London* plantation: within which is a Country (as you may perceiue by the description in a Booke and Map printed in my name of that little I there discouered) may well suffice 300000 people to inhabit. And Southward adioyneth that part discouered at the charge of Sir *Walter Rawley*, by Sir *Ralph Lane*, and that learned Mathematician Mr. *Thomas Heriot*. Northward six or seauen degrees is the Riuer *Sadagahock*, where was planted the Western Colony, by that Honourable Patrone of vertue Sir *Iohn Popham* Lord chief Iustice of *England*. Ther is also a relation printed by Captaine *Bartholomew Gosnold*, of *Elizabeths* Isles: and an other by Captaine *Weymouth*, of *Pemmaquid*. From all these diligent obseruers, posterity may be bettered by the fruits of their labours. But for diuers others that long before and since haue ranged those parts, within a kenning sometimes of the shore, some touching in one place some in another, I must entreat them pardon me for omitting them; or if I offend in saying that their true descriptions are concealed, or neuer well obserued, or died with the Authors: so that the Coast is yet still but euen as a Coast vnknowne and vndiscouered. I haue had six or seauen seuerall plots of those Northren parts, so vnlike each to other, and most sodiffering from any true proportion, or resemblance of the Countrey, as they did
me

mee no more good, then so much waste paper, though they cost me more. It may be it was not my chance to see the best; but least others may be deceiued as I was, or throgh dangerous ignorance hazard themselues as I did, I haue drawen a Map from Point to Point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, & Land-marks as I passed close aboard the Shore in a little Boat; although there be many things to be obserued which the haste of other affaires did cause me omit: for, being sent more to get present commodities, then knowledge by discoueries for any future good, I had not power to search as I would: yet it will serue to direct any that shall goe that waies, to safe Harbours and the Salvages habitations: What marchandize and commodities for their labour they may finde, this following discourse shall plainly demonstrate.

Thus you may see, of this 2000. miles more then halfe is yet vnknowne to any purpose: no not so much as the borders of the Sea are yet certainly discovered. As for the goodnes and true substances of the Land, wee are for most part yet altogether ignorant of them, vnlesse it be those parts about the Bay of *Chisapeack* and *Sagadahock*: but onely here and there wee touched or haue seene a little the edges of those large dominions, which doe stretch themselues into the Maine, God doth know how many thousand miles; whereof we can yet no more iudge, then a stranger that saileth betwixt *England* and *France* can describe the Harbors

6 *The description of New England,*

and dangers by landing here or there in some River or Bay, tell thereby the goodnesse and substances of *Spaine, Italy, Germany, Bohemia, Hungaria* & the rest. By this you may perceiue how much they erre, that think euery one w^{ch} hath bin at *Virginia* vnderstandeth or knowes what *Virginia* is : Or that the *Spaniards* know one halfe quarter of those Territories they possesse; no, not so much as the true circumference of *Terra Incognita*, whose large dominions may equalize the greatnesse and goodnes of *America*, for any thing yet known. It is strange with what small power hee hath raigned in the *East Indies*; and few will vnderstand the truth of his strength in *America*: where he hauing so much to keepe with such a pampered force, they neede not greatly feare his furie, in the *Bermudas, Virginia, New France, or New England*; beyond whose bounds *America* doth stretch many thousand miles: into the frozen partes whereof one Master *Husson* an English Mariner did make the greatest discouerie of any Christian I knowe of, where he vnfortunately died. For *Affrica*, had not the industrious Portugales ranged her vnknowne parts, who would haue sought for wealth among those fryed Regions of blacke brutish Negers, where notwithstanding all the wealth and admirable aduentures & endeauours more then 140 yeares, they knowe not one third of those blacke habitations. But it is not a worke for euery one, to manage such an affaire as makes a discouerie, and plants a Colony: It requires all the best parts of
Art

Art, Iudgement, Courage, Honesty, Cōstancy, Diligence and Industrie, to doe but neede well. Some are more proper for one thing then another; and therein are to be imployed: and nothing breeds more confusion then misplacing and misemploying men in their vndertakings. *Columbus, Cortez, Pizzara, Soto, Magellanes*, and the rest serued more then a prentiship to learne how to begin their most memorable attempts in the *West Indies*: which to the wonder of all ages succesfully they effected, when many hundreds of others farre aboue them in the worlds opinion, beeing instructed but by relation, came to shame and confusion in actions of small moment, who doubtlesse in other matters, were both wise, discreet, generous, and courageous. I say not this to detract any thing from their incomparable merits, but to answer those questionlesse questions that keep vs back from imitating the worthinesse of their braue spirits that aduanced themselues from poore Souldiers to great Captaines, their posterity to great Lords, their King to be one of the greatest Potentates on earth, and the frutes of their labours, his greatest glory, power and renowne.

That part wee call *New England* is betwixt the degrees of 41. and 45: but that parte this discourse speaketh of, stretcheth but from *Pennobscot* to *Cape Cod*, some 75 leagues by a right line distant each from other: within which bounds I haue scene at least 40. seuerall habitations vpon the Sea Coast, and sounded about 25 excellent good Harbours,

The description
of New Eng-
land.

8 *The description of New England,*

In many whereof there is ancorage for 500. sayle of ships of any burthen; in some of them for 5000: And more then 200 Iles ouergrowne with good timber, of diuers sorts of wood, which doe make so many harbours as requireth a longer time then I had, to be well discovered.

The particular
Countries or
Governments.

The principall habitation Northward we were at, was *Pennobscot*: Southward along the Coast and vp the Riuer we found *Mecadacut*, *Segocket*, *Pemmaquid*, *Nusconcus*, *Kenebeck*, *Sagadahock*, and *Aumoughcawgen*; And to those Countries belong the people of *Segotage*, *Paghhuntanuck*, *Pocopassum*, *Taughtanakagnet*, *Warbigganus*, *Nassaque*, *Masbero-squeck*, *Wawrigweck*, *Masboquen*, *Wakcogo*, *Pasbaranack*, &c. To these are allied the Countries of *Aucocisco*, *Accominicus*, *Passataquack*, *Aggawom*, & *Namemkeck*: all these, I could perceiue, differ little in language, fashion, or gouernment: though most be Lords of themselues, yet they hold the *Bashabes* of *Pennobscot*, the chiefe and greatest amongst them.

The next I can remeber by name are *Mattahunts*; two pleasant Iles of groues, gardens and corne fields a league in the Sea from the Mayne. Then *Totant*, *Massachusetts*, *Pocapawmet*, *Quonahassit*, *Sagouas*, *Nahapassumkeck*, *Topeent*, *Secasaw*, *Totheet*, *Nasnomacack*, *Accomack*, *Chawum*; Then *Cape Cod* by which is *Pawmet* and the Ile *Nawset*, of the language, & alliance of them of *Chawum*: The others are called *Massachusetts*; of another language, humor and condition: For their trade and marchandize; to each of their habitations they haue diuerse

diuerſe Townes and people belonging; and by their ſelations and delcriptions, more then 20 ſeueral Habitations and Riuerſ that ſtretch themſelues faire vp into the Countrey, euen to the borders of diuerſe great Lakes, where they kill and take moſt of their Beuers and Otters. From *Pennobſcot* to *Sagadahock* this Coaſt is all Mountainous and liks of huge Rocks, but ouergrown with all ſorts of excellent good woodes for building houſes, boats, barks or ſhippes; with an incredible abundance of moſt ſorts of fiſh, much fowle, and ſundry ſorts of good fruities for mans uſe.

Betwixt *Sagadahock* and *Sowocatuck* there is but two or three landy Bayes, but betwixt that and *Cape Cod* very many: eſpecially the Coaſt of the *Maſſachuſets* is ſo indifferently mixed with high clayie or landy cliſſes in one place, & then tracts of large long ledges of diuers ſorts, and quarries of ſtones in other places ſo ſtrangely diuided with tinctured veins of diuers colours: as, Free ſtone for building, Slate for tiling, ſmooth ſtone to make Fornaces and Forges for glaſſe or iron, and iron ore ſufficient, conueniently to melt in them: but the moſt part to reſembleth the Coaſt of *Deuonſhire*, I thinke moſt of the cliſſes would make ſuch lime-ſtone: If they be not of theſe qualities, they are to like, they may deceiue a better iudgement then mine; all which are ſo neere adioyning to thoſe other aduantages I obſerued in theſe parts, that if the Ore proue as good iron & ſteele in thoſe parts, as I know it is within the bounds of

The mixture
of an excellent
foyle.

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the Countrey, I dare engage my head (having but men skilfull to worke the simples there growing) to haue all things belonging to the building the rigging of shippes of any proportion, and and good marchandize for the fraught, within a square of 10 or 14 leagues: and were it for a good rewarde, I would not feare to prooue it in a lesse limitation.

A prooue of an
excellēt tem-
per.

And surely by reason of those sandy clifles and clifles of rocks, both which we saw so planted with Gardens and Corne fields, and so well inhabited with a goodly, strong and well proportioned people, besides the greatnesse of the Timber growing on them, the greatnesse of the fish and the moderate temper of the ayre (for of twentie fiue, not any was sicke, but two that were many yeares diseased before they went, notwithstanding our bad lodging and accidentall diet) who can but approoue this a most excellent place, both for health & fertility? And of all the foure parts of the world that I haue yet seene not inhabited, could I haue but meanes to transport a Colonic, I would rather liue here then any where: and if it did not maintaine if selfe, were wee but once indifferently well fitted, let vs starue.

A prooue of
health.

Staple com-
modities pre-
sent.

The maine Staple, from hence to bee extracted for the present to produce the rest, is fish; which howeuer it may seeme a mean and a base commodity: yet who who will but truely take the pains and consider the sequell, I thinke will allow it well worth the labour. It is strange to see what great aduen

adventures the hopes of setting forth men of war to rob the industrious innocent, would procure; or such malsie promises in grosse: though more are choked then well fedde with such hastie hopes. But who doth not know that the poore Hollan-
ders, chiefly by fishing, at a great charge and labour in all weathers in the open Sea, are made a people so hardy, and industrious? and by the venting this poore commodity to the Easterlings for as meane, which is Wood, Flax, Pitch, Tarre, Rosin, Cordage, and such like (which they exchange againe, to the French, Spaniards, Portugales, and English, &c. for what they want) are made so mighty, strong and rich, as no State but *Venice*, of twice their magnitude, is so well furnished with so many faire Cities, goodly Townes, strong Fortresses, & that abundance of shipping and all sorts of marchandize, as well of Golde, Siluer, Pearles, Diamonds, Pretious Stones, Silkes, Veluets, and Cloth of golde; as Fish, Pitch, Wood, or such grosse commodities? What Voyages and Discoueries, East and West, North and South, yea about the world, make they? What an Army by Sea and Land, haue they long maintained in despite of one of the greatest Princes of the world? And neuer could the Spaniard with all his Mynes of golde and Siluer, pay his debts, his friends, & army, halfe so truly, as the Hollanders stil haue done by this contemptible trade of fish. Diuers (I know) may alledge, many other assistances: But this is their Myne; and the Sea the

The Hollan-
ders fishing.

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source of those silvered streames of all their vertue; which hath made them now the very miracle of industrie, the pattern of perfection for these affaires: and the benefit of fishing is that *Primum mobile* that turnes all their *Spheres* to this height of plentie, strength, honour and admiration.

Which is fifteen
hundred thousand
pound.

Herring, Cod, and Ling, is that triplicitie that makes their wealth & shippings multiplicities, such as it is, and from which (few would thinke it) they yearly draw at least one million & a halfe of pounds sterling; yet it is most certaine (if records be true): and in this faculty they are so naturalized, and of their vents so certainly acquainted, as there is no likelihood they will euer bee paralleld, hauing 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks, Todes, and such like, that breedes them Saylers, Mariners, Souldiers and Marchants, neuer to be wrought out of that trade, and fit for any other. I will not deny but others may gaine as well as they, that will vse it, though not so certainly, nor so much in quantity; for want of experience. And this Herring they take vpon the Coast of *Scotland* and *England*; their Cod and Ling, vpon the Coast of *Ireland* and in the North Seas.

Hamborough, & the *East Countries*, for Sturgeon and Caiare, gets many thousands of pounds from *England*, and the *Sirantes*: *Portugale*, the *Biskaines*, and the *Spaniards*, make 40 or 50 Saile yearly to *Cape-blank* to hooke for *Porgos*, *Mulier*, and make *Puitardo*: and *New found Land* doth yearly fraught neere 800 saile of Ships with a silke leane skinny

skinny Poore-Iohn, and Corfith, which at least yearly amounts to 3 or 400000 pound. If from all those parts such paines is taken for this poore gaines of fish, and by them hath neither meate, drinke, nor clothes, wood, iron, nor Steele, pitch, tarre, nets, leades, salt, hookes, nor lines, for shipping, fishing, nor provision, but at the second, third, fourth, or fift hand, drawne from so many severall parts of the world ere they come together to be vled in this voyage: If these I say can gaine; and the Saylers liue going for shares, lesse then the third part of their labours, and yet spend as much time in going and comming, as in staying there, so short is the season of fishing; why should wee more doubt, then *Holland, Portugale, Spaniard, French*, or other, but to doe much better then they, where there is victuall to feede vs, wood of all sorts, to build Boats, Ships, or Barks; the fish at our doores, pitch, tarre, masts, yards, and most of other necessaries onely for making? And here are no hard Landlords to racke vs with high rents, or extorted fines to consume vs, no tedious pleas in law to consume vs with their many years disputations for Iustice: no multitudes to occasion such impediments to good orders, as in popular States. So freely hath God & his Maiesty bestowed those blessings on the that will attempt to obtaine them, as here euery man may be master and owner of his owne labour and land; or the greatest part in a small time. If hee haue nothing but his hands, he may set vp this trade; and by industry,

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Examples of
the altitude
comparatiuely.

dustrie quickly grow rich ; spending but halfe that time wel, w^{ch} in *England* we abuse in idlenes, worſe or as ill. Here is ground also as good as any lyerh in the height of forty one, forty two, forty three, &c. which is as temperate and as fruitfull as any other paralell in the world. As for example, on this side the line West of it in the South Sea, is *Naua Albion*, discouered as is said, by Sir *Francis Drake*. East from it, is the most temperate part of *Portugale*, the ancient kingdomes of *Galazia*, *Biskey*, *Nauarre*, *Arragon*, *Catalonia*, *Castilia* the olde, and the most moderateſt of *Castilia* the new, and *Valenia*, which is the greateſt part of *Spain* : which if the *Spaniſh* Histories bee true, in the *Romanes* time abounded no lesse with golde and siluer Mines, then now the *West Indies* ; The *Romanes* then vsing the *Spaniards* to work in those Mines, as now the *Spaniard* doth the *Indians*.

In *France*, the Prouinces of *Gasconie*, *Langadock*, *Auignon*, Prouince, *Dolphine*, *Pyamont*, and *Turyne*, are in the same paralel: which are the best & richest parts of *France*. In *Italy*, the prouinces of *Genua*, *Lumbardy*, & *Verona*, with a great part of the most famous Sate of *Venice*, the Dukedoms of *Bononia*, *Mamua*, *Ferrara*, *Rauenna*, *Bologna*, *Florence*, *Pisa*, *Sienna*, *Vrbine*, *Ancona*, and the ancient Citie and Countrey of *Rome*, with a great part of the great Kingdome of *Naples*. In *Slauonia*, *Iſtrya*, and *Dalmatia*, with the Kingdomes of *Albania*. In *Grecia*, that famous Kingdome of *Macedonia*, *Bulgaria*, *Theſſalia*, *Thracia*, or *Romania*, where is seated the

the most pleasant and plētifull Citie in *Europe*, *Constantinople*. In *Asia* also, in the same latitude, are the temperatest parts of *Natolia*, *Armenia*, *Persia*, and *China*, besides diuers other large Countries and Kingdomes in these most milde and temperate Regions of *Asia*. Southward, in the same height, is the richest of golde Mynes, *Chily* and *Baldinia*, & the mouth of the great River of *Plate*, &c: for all the rest of the world in that height is yet vnknown. Besides these reasons, mine owne eyes that haue seene a great part of those Cities and their Kingdomes, as well as it, can finde no aduantage they haue in nature, but this, They are beautified by the long labour and diligence of industrious people and Art. This is onely as God made it, when he created the worlde. Therefore I conclude, if the heart and intralls of those Regions were fought: if their Land were cultured, planted and manured by men of industrie, iudgement, and experience; what hope is there, or what neede they doubt, hauing those aduantages of the Sea, but it might equalize any of those famous Kingdomes, in all commodities, pleasures, and conditions? seeing euen the very edges doe naturally afford vs such plenty, as no ship need returne away empty: and onely vse but the season of the Sea, fish will returne an honest gaine, beside all other aduantages; her treasures hauing yet neuer beene opened, nor her originalls wasted, consumed, nor abused.

And whereas it is said, the *Hollanders* scrue the *Easterlings* themselves, and other parts that want, The particular staple commodities that may be had. with

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with Herring, Ling, and wet Cod; *The Easterlings*, a great part of *Europe*, with Sturgeon and Caviare; *Cape-blanke*, *Spaine*, *Portugale*, and the *Tenant*, with Mullet, and Puttargo; *New found Land*, all *Europe*, with a thin Poore Iohn: yet all is so overlaid with fishers, as the fishing decayeth, and many are constrained to returne with a small fraught. *Norway*, and *Polonia*, Pitch, Tar, Mastie, and Yarden; *Sweathland*, and *Russia* Iron, and Ropes; *France*, and *Spaine*, Canuas, Wine, Steele, Iron, and Oyle; *Italy* and *Greece*, Silks, and Fruites. I dare boldly say, because I haue seen naturally growing, or breeding in those parts the same materialls that all those are made of, they may as well be had here, or the most part of them, within the distance of 70 leagues for some few ages, as from all those parts; vying but the same meanes to haue them that they doe, & with all those advantages.

The nature of
ground ap-
prooued.

First, the ground is so fertile, that questionless it is capable of producing any Grain, Fruits, or Seeds you will sow or plant, growing in the Regions afore named: But it may be, not euery kinde to that perfection of delicacy; or some tender plants may miscarie, because the Summer is not so hot, and the winter is more colde in those parts wee haue yet tryed neere the Sea side, then we finde in the same height in *Europe* or *Asia*; Yet I made a Garden vpon the top of a Rockie Ile in 43. $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 leagues from the Main, in May, that grew so well, as it serued vs for sallets in Iune and Iuly. All sorts
of

of cattell may here be bred and fed in the *Iles*, or *Peninsulaes*, securely for nothing. In the *Interim* till they encrease if need be (observing the seasons) I durst vndertake to haue corne enough from the *Saluages* for 300 men, for a few trifles; and if they should bee vntoward (as it is most certaine they are) thirty or forty good men will be sufficient to bring them all in subiection, and make this prouision; if they vnderstand what they doe: 200 whereof may nine monethes in the yeare be employed in making marchandable fith, till the rest prouide other necessities, fit to furnish vs with other commodities.

In March, Aprill, May, and halfe Iune, here is Cod in abundance; in May, Iune, Iuly, and August Mullet and Sturgion; whose roes doe make Caiiare and Puttargo. Herring, if any desire them, I haue taken many out of the bellies of Cods, some in nets; but the *Saluages* compare their store in the Sea, to the haire of their heads: and surely there are an incredible abundance vpon this Coast. In the end of August, September, October, and Nouember, you haue Cod againe, to make Cor fish, or Poore Iohn: and each hundred is as good as two or three hundred in the *New-found Land*. So that halfe the labour in hooking, splitting, and turning, is saued: and you may haue your fith at what Market you will, before they can haue any in *New-found Land*; where their fishing is chiefly but in Iune and Iuly: whereas it is heere in March, Aprill, May, September, October, and

The seasons for
fishing approued.

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November, as is said: So that by reason of this plantation, the Marchants may haue fraught both out and home: which yeelds an aduantage worth consideration.

Your Cor-fish you may in like manner transport as you see cause, to serue the Ports in *Portugale* (as *Lisbon, Auera, Porto port*, and diuers others, or what market you please) before your *Ilanders* returne: They being tyed to the season in the open Sea; you hauing a double season, and fishing before your doors, may euery night sleep quietly a shore with good cheare and what fires you will, or when you please with your wiues and familie: they onely, their ships in the maine Ocean.

The Mullers heere are in that abundance, you may take them with nets, sometimes by hundreds, where at *Cape blank* they hooke them; yet those but one foot and a halfe in length; these two, three, or foure, as oft I haue measured: much Salmon some haue found vp the Riuers, as they haue passed: and heer the ayre is so temperate, as all these at any time may well be preserved.

Employment
for poore people
and father-
lesse children.

Now, young boyes and girles Saluages, or any other, be they neuer such idlers, may turne, carry, and return fish, without either shame, or any great paine: hee is very idle that is past twelue yeares of age and cannot doe so much: and she is very olde, that cannot spin a thred to make engines to catch them.

The facility of
the plantation.

For their transportation, the ships that go there to fish may transport the first: who for their passage

sage will spare the charge of double manning their ships, which they must doe in the *New-found-Land*, to get their fraught; but one third part of that companie are onely but proper to serue a stage, carry a barrow, and turne Poor Iohn: notwithstanding, they must haue meate, drinke, clothes, & passage, as well as the rest. Now all I desire, is but this; That those that voluntarily will send shipping, should make here the best choise they can, or accept such as are presented them, to serue them at that rate: and their ships returning leaue such with me, with the value of that they should receiue comming home, in such provisions and necessarie tooles, armes, bedding and apparell, salt, hookes, nets, lines, and such like as they spare of the remainings; who till the next returne may keepe their boates and doe them many other profitable offices: provided I haue men of ability to teach them their functions, and a company fit for Souldiers to be ready vpon an occasion; because of the abuses which haue beene offered the poore Saluages, and the liberty both French, or any that will, hath to deale with them as they please: whose disorders will be hard to reforme; and the longer the worse. Now such order with facilitie might be taken, with euery port Towne or Citie, to obserue but this order, With free power to conuert the benefits of their fraughts to what advantage they please, and increase their numbers as they see occasion; who ever as they are able to subsist of themselves, may beginne the new Towne in

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New England in memory of their olde : which freedome being confined but to the necessity of the generall good, the euent (with Gods helpe) might produce an honest, a noble, and a profitable emulation.

Present commodities.

Salt vpon salt may assuredly be made; if not at the first in ponds, yet till they bee provided this may be vsed: then the Ships may transport Kine, Horse, Goates, course Cloath, and such commodities as we want; by whose arriuell may be made that prouision of fish to fraught the Ships that they stay not: and then if the sailers goe for wages, it matters not. It is hard if this returne defray not the charge: but care must be had, they arrive in the Spring, or else prouision be made for them against the Winter.

Of certaine red berries called Alkermes which is worth ten shillings a pound, but of these hath been sould for thirty or forty shillings the pound; may yearely be gathered a good quantitie.

Of the Musk Rat may bee well raised gaines, well worth their labour, that will endeour to make tryall of their goodnesse.

Of Beuers, Otters, Martins, Blacke Foxes, and Furies of price, may yearely be had 6 or 7000: and if the trade of the *French* were preuented, many more: 25000 this yeare were brought from those Northren parts into *France*; of which trade we may haue as good part as the *French*, if we take good courses.

Of Mines of Golde and Siluer, Copper, and proba

probabilities of Lead, Christall and Allum, I could say much if relations were good assurances. It is true indeed, I made many trials according to those instructions I had, which doe perswade mee I need not despaire, but there are metallis in the Countrey : but I am no Alchymist, nor will promise more then I know : which is, Who will undertake the rectifying of an Iron forge, if those that buy meate, drinke, coals, ore, and all necessities at a deer rate gaine; where all these things are to be had for the taking vp, in my opinion cannot lose.

Of woods seeing there is such plenty of all sorts, if those that build ships and boates, buy wood at so great a price, as it is in *England*, *Spaine*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Holland*, and all other provisions for the nourishing of mans life; live well by their trade: when labour is all required to take those necessities without any other tax; what hazard will be here, but doe much better? And what commodity in *Europe* doth more decay then wood? For the goodnesse of the ground, let vs take it fertill, or barren, or as it is: seeing it is certaine it beares fruites, to nourish and feed man and beast, as well as *England*, and the Sea those severall sorts of fish I haue related. Thus seeing all good provisions for mans sustenance, may with this facility be had, by a little extraordinarie labour, till that transported be increased; and all necessities for shipping, onely for labour: to which may be added the assistance of the Salvages, which may easily be had, if they be discreetly handled in their

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kinde; towards fishing, planting, and destroying woods. What gaines might be raised if this were followed (when there is but once men to fill your storehouses, dwelling there, you may leaue all *Europe*. Better and farre cheaper, then can the *Iceland* fishers, or the *Hollanders*, *Cape blank*, or *New found Land*: who must be at as much more charge, then you) may easily be coniectured by this example.

An example of
the gains vpon
euery yeare or
six monethes
returne.

2000. pound will fit out a ship of 200. & 1 of a 100 tons: If the dry fish they both make, fraught that of 200. and goe for *Spaine*, sell it but at ten shillings a quintall; but commonly it giueth fifteen, or twentie: especially when it commeth first, which amounts to 3 or 4000 pound: but say but tenne, which is the lowest, allowing the rest for waste, it amounts at that rate, to 2000 pound, which is the whole charge of your two ships, and their equipage: Then the returne of the money, and the fraught of the ship for the vintage, or any other voyage, is cleere gaine, with your shippe of a 100 tons of Train and oyle, besides the beuers, and other commodities; and that you may haue at home within six monethes; if God please but to send an ordinarie passage. Then sauing halfe this charge by the not staying of your ships, your victual, ouerplus of men & wages; with her fraught thither of things necessarie for the planters, the salt being there made: as also may the mers & lines, within a short time: if nothing were to be expected but this, it might in time equalize your *Hollanders* gaines, if not exceed them: they returning but wood,

wood, pitch, tarre, and such grosse commodities; you wines, oyles, fruits, silkes, and such *Strait* commodities, as you please to provide by your Factors, against such times as your shippes arrive with them. This would so increase our shipping and sailers, and so employ and encourage a great part of our idlers and others that want employments sitting their qualities at home, where they shame to doe that they would doe abroad; that could they but once taste the sweet fruites of their owne labours, doubtlesse many thousands would be aduised by good discipline, to take more pleasure in honest industrie, then in their humours of dissolute idlenesse.

But, to returne a little more to the particulars of this Countrey, which I intermingle thus with my proiects and reasons, not being so sufficiently yet acquainted in those parts, to write fully the estate of the Sea, the Ayre, the Land, the Fruites, the Rocks, the People, the Gouvernement, Religion, Territories, and Limitations, Friends, and Foes: but, as I gathered from the niggardly relations in a broken language to my vnderstanding, during the time I ranged those Countries &c. The most Northren part I was at, was the Bay of *Pennobscot*, which is East and West, North and South, more then ten leagues: but such were my occasions, I was constrained to be satisfied of them I found in the Bay, that the Riuer ranne farre vp into the Land, and was well inhabited with many people, but they were from their habitations, either fishing

A description
of the Coun-
tries in particu-
lar, and their
situations.

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ing among the Iles, or hunting the Lakes and Woods, for Deer and Beuers. The Bay is full of great Ilands, of one, two, six, eight, or ten miles in length, which diuides it into many faire and excellent good harbours. On the East of it, are the *Tarrantines*, their mortall enemies, where inhabit the *French*, as they report that liue with those people, as one nation or family. And Northwest of *Pennobscot* is *Mecaddacus*, at the foot of a high mountaine, a kinde of fortresse against the *Tarrantines*, adioyning to the high mountaines of *Pennobscot*, against whose feet doth beat the Sea: But ouer all the Land, Iles, or other impediments, you may well see them sixteene or eighteene leagues from their situation. *Sagocket* is the next, then *Nusconaw*, *Pemmaquid*, and *Sagadahock*. Vp this Riuer where was the Westerne plantation are *Anmuckawgen*, *Kinnebeck*, and diuers others, where there is planted some corne fields. Along this Riuer 40 or 50 miles, I saw nothing but great high cliffes of barren Rocks, ouergrowne with wood: but where the Saluages dwelt there the ground is exceeding fat & fertill. Westward of this Riuer, is the Countrey of *Aucutisco*, in the bottome of a large deepe Bay, full of many great Iles, which diuides it into many good harbours. *Somocotuck* is the next, in the edge of a large sandy Bay, which hath many Rocks and Iles, but few good harbours, but for Barks, I yet know. But all this Coast to *Pennobscot*, and as farre I could see Eastward of it is nothing but such high craggy Cliffy Rocks & stony Iles,

Iles that I wondered such great trees could growe vpon so hard foundations. It is a Countrie rather to affright, then delight one. And how to describe a more plaine spectacle of desolation or more barren I knowe not. Yet the Sea there is the strangest fish-pond I euer saw ; and those barren Iles so furnished with good woods, springs, fruits, fish, and foule, that it makes mee thinke though the Coast be rockie, and thus affrightable ; the Vallies, Plaines, and and interior parts, may well (notwithstanding) be verie fertile. But there is no kingdome so fertile hath not some part barren : and *New England* is great enough, to make many Kingdomes and Countries, were it all inhabited. As you passe the Coast still Westward, *Accominticus* and *Passataquack* are two conuenient harbors for small barks ; and a good Countrie, within their craggie cliffs. *Angoam* is the next ; This place might content a right curious iudgement : but there are many sands at the entrance of the harbor : and the worst is, it is inbayed too farre from the deepe Sea. Heere are many rising hilles, and on their tops and descents many corne fields, and delightfull groues. On the East, is an Ile of two or three leagues in length ; the one halfe, plaine morish grasse fit for pasture, with many faire high groues of mulberrie trees gardens : and there is also Okes, Pines, and other woods to make this place an excellent habitation, beeing a good and safe harbor.

Naimkeck though it be more rockie ground (for *Angoam* is sandie) not much inferior ; neither for the

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harbor, nor any thing I could perceiue, but the multitude of people. From hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire headland *Tragabigzanda*, fronted with three Iles called the three *Turks heads*: to the North of this, doth enter a great Bay, where wee founde some habitations and corne fields: they report a great Riuer, and at least thirtie habitations, doo possesse this Countrey. But because the *French* had got their Trade, I had no leasure to discouer it. The Iles of *Mattabunts* are on the West side of this Bay, where are many Iles, and questionlesse good harbors: and then the Countrey of the *Massachusetts*, which is the Paradise of all those parts: for, heere are many Iles all planted with corne; groues, mulberries, saluage gardens, and good harbors: the Coast is for the most part, high clayie sandie cliffs. The Sea Coast as you passe, shewes you all along large corne fields, and great troupes of well proportioned people: but the *French* having remained heere neere sixe weekes, left nothing, for vs to take occasion to examine the inhabitants relations, viz. if there be neer three thousand people vpon these Iles; and that the Riuer doth pearce many daies iourneies the intralles of that Countrey. We found the people in those parts verie kinde; but in their furie no lesse valiant. For, vpon a quarrell wee had with one of them, hee onely with three others crossed the harbor of *Quonahassit* to certaine rocks whereby wee must passe; and there let flie their arrows for our shor, till we were out of danger.

Then come you to *Accomack*, an excellent good harbor,

harbor, good land; and no want of any thing, but industrious people. After much kindnesse, vpon a small occasion, wee fought also with fortie or fiftie of those: though some were hurt, and some slaine; yet within an houre after they became friendes. *Cape Cod* is the next presents it selfe: which is onely a headland of high hills of sand, ouergrowne with shrubbie pines, hurts, and such trash; but an excellent harbor for all weathers. This *Cape* is made by the maine Sea on the one side, and a great Bay on the other in forme of a sickle: on it doth inhabit the people of *Pawmet*: and in the bottome of the Bay, the people of *Chawum*. Towards the South and South west of this *Cape*, is found a long and dangerous shoale of sands and rocks. But so farre as I incircled it, I found thirtie fadom water aboard the shore, and a strong current: which makes mee thinke there is a Channell about this shoale; where is the best and greatest fish to be had, Winter and Summer, in all that Countrie. But, the Saluages say there is no Channell, but that the shoales beginne from the maine at *Pawmet*, to the Ile of *Nausit*; and so extends beyond their knowledge into the Sea. The next to this is *Capawack*, and those abounding Countries of copper, corne, people, and mineralls; which I went to discouer this last yeare: but because I miscarried by the way, I will leaue them, till God please I haue better acquaintance with them.

The *Massachusetts*, they report, sometimes haue warres with the *Bashabes* of *Pennobskot*; and are not

A good Countrie.

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alwaies friends with them of *Chawun* and their allians : but now they are all friends, and haue each trade with other, so faire as they haue societic, on each others frontiers. For they make no such voia- ges as from *Pennobskot* to *Cape Cod*; seldom to *Mas- sachewset*. In the North (as I haue said) they be- gunne to plant corne, whereof the South part hath such plentie, as they haue what they will from them of the North; and in the Winter much more plenty of fish and foule : but both Winter and Summer hath it in the one part or other all the yeare; being the meane and most indifferent tem- per, betwixt heat and colde, of all the regions be- twixt the Lyne and the Pole : but the furs North- ward are much better, and in much more plentie, then Southward.

Tbeland-
markes.

The remarkablest Iles & mountains for Land- markes are these; The highest Ile is *Sorico*, in the Bay of *Pennobskot* : but the three Iles and a rock of *Matinnack* are much further in the Sea; *Metinicus* is al- so three plaine Iles & a rock, betwixt it & *Monahigan* : *Monahigan* is a rounde high Ile, and close by it *Monamis*, betwixt which is a small harbor where we ride. In *Damerils* Iles is such another : *Sagada- bock* is knowne by *Satquin*, and foure or fiue Iles in the mouth. *Smyths* Iles are a heape together, none neerer them, against *Accominticus*. The three Turks heads are three Iles seen far to Sea-ward in regard of the headland.

The cheefe headlands are onely *Cape Tragabig- zanda* and *Cape Cod*.

The

The cheefe mountaines, them of *Pennobscot*: the twinkling mountaine of *Aucocisco*; the greate mountaine of *Sasanou*; and the high mountaine of *Massachusit*: each of which you shall finde in the Mappe; their places, formes, and altitude. The waters are most pure, proceeding from the intrals of rockie mountaines; the hearbes and fruits are of many sorts and kindes: as alkermes, currans, or a fruit like currans, mulberries, vines, respices, goofberries, plummes, walnuts, chesnuds, small nuts, &c. pumpions, gourds, strawberries, beans, pease, and mayze; a kinde or two of flax, wherewith they make nets, lines and ropes both small and great, verie strong for their quantities.

Herbs.

Oke, is the chiefe wood; of which there is great difference in regard of the soyle where it groweth. firre, pyne, walnut, chesnud, birch, ash, elme, cypresse, cedar, mulberrie, plumtree, bazell, faxefrage, and many other sorts.

Woods.

Eagles, Gripes, diuerse sorts of Hawkes, Cranes; Geese, Brants, Cormorants, Ducks, Sheldrakes, Teale, Meawes, Gals, Turkies, Dine-doppers, and many other sorts, whose names I knowe not.

Birds.

Whales, Grampus, Porkpisces, Turbur, Sturgeon, Cod, Hake, Haddock, Cole, Cusk, or small Ling, Shark, Mackerell, Herring, Muller, Bale, Pinnacks, Cunners, Pearch, Eels, Crabs, Lobsters, Muskles, Wilkes, Oysters, and diuerse others &c.

Fishes.

Moos, a beast bigger then a Stagge; deere, red, and Fallow; Beuers, Wolues, Foxes, both blacke and other; Aroughconds, Wild-cats, Beares, Otters,

Beasts.

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Martins, Fitches, Musquassus, & diuerse sorts of vermine, whose names I know not. All these and diuerse other good things do heere, for want of vse, still increase, & decrease with little diminution, whereby they growe to that abundance. You shall scarce finde any Baye, shallow shore, or Coue of sand, where you may not take many Clampes, or Lobsters, or both at your pleasure, and in many places lode your boat if you please; Nor Iles where you finde not fruits, birds, crabs, and muskles, or all of them, for taking, at a lowe water. And in the harbors we frequented, a little boye might take of Cunnners, and Pinacks, and such delicate fish, at the ships sterne, more then sixe or tenne can eate in a daie; but with a casting-net, thousands when wee pleased: and scarce any place, but Cod, Cuske, Holybut, Mackerell, Scate, or such like, a man may take with a hooke or line what he will. And, in diuerse sandy Baies, a man may draw with a net great store of Mullers, Bases, and diuerse other sorts of such excellent fish, as many as his Net can drawe on shore: no Riuer where there is not plentie of Sturgeon, or Salmon, or both; all which are to be had in abundance obseruing but their seasons. But if a man will goe at Christmasse to gather Cherries in *Kem*, he may be deceiued; though there be plentie in Summer: so, heere these plenties haue each their seasons, as I haue expressed. We for the most part had little but bread and vineger: and though the most part of Iuly when the fishing decayed they wrought all day, laie abroad in the Iles
all

all night, and liued on what they found, yet were not sicke: But I would wish none put himself long to such plunges; except necessitie constrain it: yet worthy is that person to starue that heere cannot liue; if he haue sense, strength and health: for, there is no such penury of these blessings in any place, but that a hundred men may, in one houre or two, make their prouisions for a day: and hee that hath experience to manage well these affaires, with fortie or thirtie honest industrious men, might well vndertake (if they dwell in these parts) to subiect the Saluages, and feed daily two or three hundred men, with as good corne, fish, and flesh, as the earth hath of those kindes, and yet make that labor but their pleasure: provided that they haue engines, that be proper for their purposes.

Who can desire more content, that hath small meanes; or but only his merit to aduance his fortune, then to tread, and plant that ground hee hath purchased by the hazard of his life? If he haue but the taste of virtue, and magnanimitie, what to such a minde can bee more pleasant, then planting and building a foundation for his Posteritie, gotte from the rude earth, by Gods blessing & his owne industrie, without preiudice to any? If hee haue any graine of faith or zeale in Religion, what can hee doe lesse hurtfull to any; or more agreeable to God, then to seeke to conuert those poore Saluages to know Christ, and humanitie, whose labors with discretion will triple requite thy charge and paines? What so truely sutes with honour and honesty,

A note for men
that haue great
spirits, and smal
meanes.

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nestie, as the discovering things vnknowne ? erecting Townes, peopling Countries, informing the ignorant, reforming things vniust, teaching virtue; & gaine to our Natiuemother-countrie a kingdom to attend her; finde imployment for those that are idle, because they know not what to doe: so farre from wronging any, as to cause Posteritie to remember thee; and remembring thee, euer honour that remembrance with praise? Consider: What were the beginnings and endings of the Monarkies of the *Chaldeans*, the *Syrians*, the *Grecians*, and *Romanes*, but this one rule; What was it they would not doe, for the good of the commonwealth, or their Mother-citie? For example: *Rome*, What made her such a Monarchesse, but onely the aduentures of her youth, not in riots at home; but in dangers abroad? and the iustice and iudgement out of their experience, when they grewe aged. What was their ruine and hurt, but this; The excesse of idlness, the fondness of Parents, the want of experience in Magistrates, the admiration of their vnderferued honours, the contempt of true merit, their vniust iealousies, their politicke incredulities, their hypocriticall seeming goodnesse, and their deeds of secret lewdnesse? finally, in fine, growing onely for mall temporists, all that their predecessors got in many years, they lost in few daies. Those by their pains & vertues became Lords of the world; they by their ease and vices became slaues to their seruants. This is the difference betwixt the vse of Armes in the field, & on the monuments of stones;
the

the golden age and the leaden age, prosperity and mileric, iustice and corruption, substance and shadowes, words and deeds, experience and imagination, making Commonwealths and marring Commonwealths, the fruits of vertue and the conclusions of vice.

Then, who would liue at home idly (or thinke in him selfe any worth to liue) onely to eate, drink, and sleepe, and so die? Or by consuming that carelesly, his friends got worthily? Or by vsing that miserably, that maintained vertue honestly? Or, for being descended nobly, pine with the vaine vaunt of great kindred, in penurie? Or (to maintaine a silly shewe of brauery.) toyle out thy heart, soule, and time, basely, by shifts, tricks, cards, & dice? Or by relating newes of others actions, sharke here or there for a dinner, or supper; decciue thy friends, by faire promises, and dissimulation; in borrowing where thou neuer intendest to pay; offend the lawes, surfeit with excesse, burden thy Country, abuse thy selfe, despaire in want, and then couzen thy kindred, yea euen thine owne brother, and with thy parents death (I will not say damnation) to haue their estates? though thou seest what honours, and rewards, the world yet hath for them will seeke them and worthily deserue them.

I would be sory to offend, or that any should mistake my honest meaning: for I wish good to all, hurt to none. But rich men for the most part are growne to that dotage, through their pride in
F their

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their wealth, as though there were no accident could end it; or their life. And what hellish care do luch take to make it their owne miserie, and their Countries spoile, especially when there is most neede of their imployment? drawing by all manner of inuentions, from the Prince and his honest subiects, euen the vitall spirits of their powers and estates: as if their Bagges, or Bragges, were so powerfull a defence, the malicious could not assault them; when they are the onely baite, to cause vs not to be onely assaulted; but betrayed and murdered in our owne security, ere we well perceiue it.

An example of
secure coue-
nousness.

May not the miserable ruine of *Constantinople*, their impregnable walles, riches, and pleasures last taken by the *Turke* (which are but a bit, in comparison of their now mightines) remember vs, of the effects of private couetousness? at which time the good *Emperour* held himselfe rich enough, to haue such rich subiects, so formall in all excesse of vanity, all kinde of delicacie, and prodigalitie. His pouertie when the *Turke* besieged, the citizens (whose marchandizing thoughts were onely to get wealth, little conceiuing the desperate resolution of a valiant expert enemy) left the Emp. so long to his conclusions, hauing spent all he had to pay his young, raw, discontented Souldiers; that so dainly he, they, and their citie were all a prey to the deuouring *Turke*. And what they would not spare for the maintenance of them who aduentured their liues to defend them, did serue onely their enemies

enemies to torment them, their friends, and country, and all Christendome to this present day. Let this lamentable example remember you that are rich (seeing there are such great theeves in the world to robbe you) not grudge to lend some proportion, to breed them that have little, yet willing to learne how to defend you: for, it is too late when the deede is a-doing. The *Romanes* estate hath beene worse then this: for, the meere couetousnesse and extortion of a few of them, so mooued the rest, that not hauing any employment, but contemplation; their great iudgements grew to so great malice, as themselves were sufficient to destroy themselves by faction: Let this mooue you to embrace employment, for those whose educations, spirits, and iudgements, want but your purses; not onely to preuent such accustomed dangers, but also to gaine more thereby then you haue. And you fathers that are either so foolishly fond, or so miserably couetous, or so willfully ignorant, or so negligently carelesse, as that you will rather maintaine your children in idle wantonnesse, till they growe your masters; or become so basely vnkinde, as they wish nothing but your deaths; so that both sorts growe dissolute: and although you would wish them any where to escape the gallows, and ease your cares; though they spend you here one, two, or three hundred pound a yeer; you would grudge to giue halfe so much in aduventure with them, to obtaine an estate, which in a small time but with a little assistance of your

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providence, might bee better then your owne. But if an Angell should tell you, that any place yet vnknowne can afford such fortunes; you would not belecue him, no more then *Columbus* was beleueed there was any such Land as is now the well knowne abounding *America*; much lesse such large Regions as are yet vnknowne, as well in *America*, as in *Affrica*, and *Asia*, and *Terra incognita*; where were courtes for gentlemen (and them that would be so reputed) more suiting their qualities, then begging from their Princes generous disposition, the labours of his subiects, and the very marrow of his maintenance.

The Authors
conditions.

I haue not beene so ill bred, but I haue tasted of *Plenty* and *Pleasure*, as well as *Want* and *Miserie*: nor doth necessity yet; or occasion of discontent, force me to these endeavors: nor am I ignorant what small thanke I shall haue for my paines; or that many would haue the Worlde imagine them to be of great iudgement, that can but blemish these my designs, by their witty objections and detractions: yet (I hope) my reasons with my deeds, will so preuaile with some, that I shall not want employment in these affaires, to make the most blinde see his owne senselesnesse, & incredulity; Hoping that gaine will make them affect that, which Religion, Charity, and the Common good cannot. It were but a poore deuice in me, To deceiue my selfe; much more the King, & State, my Friends, and Countrey, with these inducements: which, seeing his Maiestie hath given
permi-

permission, I with all sorts of worthie, honest, industrious spirits, would vnderstand: and if they desire any further satisfaction, I will doe my best to giue it: Not to perswade them to goe onely; but goe with them: Not leaue them there; but liue with them there. I will not say, but by ill providing and vndue managing, such courses may be taken, may make vs miserable enough: But if I may haue the execution of what I haue proiected; if they want to eate, let them eate or neuer digest Me. If I performe what I say, I desire but that reward out of the gaines may sute my paines, quality, and condition. And if I abuse you with my tongue, take my head for satisfaction. If any dislike at the yeares end, defraying their charge, by my consent they should freely returne. I feare not want of companie sufficient, were it but knowne what I know of those Countreies; & by the prooofe of that wealth I hope yearely to returne, if God please to blesse me from such accidents, as are beyond my power in reason to preuent: For, I am not so simple, to thinke, that euer any other motiue then wealth, will euer erect there a Commonwealth; or draw companie from their ease and humours at home, to stay in *New England* to effect my purposes. And lest any should thinke the toile might be insupportable, though these things may be had by labour, and diligence: I assure my selfe there are who delight extreemly in vaine pleasure, that take much more paines in *England*, to enioy it, then I should doe heere to gaine wealth sufficient.

The planters
pleasures, and
profits.

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ent: and yet I thinke they should not haue halfe such sweet content: for, our pleasure here is still gaines; in *England* charges and losse. Heer nature and liberty affords vs that freely, which in *England* we want, or it costeth vs dearely. What pleasure can be more, then (being tired with any occasion a-shore) in planting Vines, Fruits, or Hearbs, in contriuing their owne Grounds, to the pleasure of their owne mindes, their Fields, Gardens, Orchards, Buildings, Ships, and other works, &c. to recreate themselues before their owne doores, in their owne boates vpon the Sea, where man woman and childe, with a small hooke and line, by angling, may take diuerse sorts of excellent fish, at their pleasures? And is it not pretty sport, to pull vp two pence, six pence, and twelue pence, as fast as you can hale and veare a line? He is a very bad fisher, cannot kill in one day with his hooke and line, one, two, or three hundred Cods: which dried and dryed, if they be sould there for ten shillings the hundred, though in *England* they will giue more then twentie; may not both the seruant, the master, and marchant, be well content with this gaine? If a man worke but three dayes in seauen, he may get more then hee can spend, vnlesse he will be excessiue. Now that Carpenter, Mason, Gardiner, Taylor, Smith, Sailer, Forgers, or what other, may they not make this a pretty recreation though they fish but an houre in a day, to take more then they eate in a weeke: or if they will not eate it, because there is so much better choice

choise; yet sell it, or change it, with the fisher men, or marchants, for any thing they want. And what sport doth yeeld a more pleasing content, and lesse hurt or charge then angling with a hooke, and crossing the sweete ayre from Ile to Ile, ouer the silent streames of a calme Sea? wherein the most curious may finde pleasure, profit, and content. Thus, though all men be not fishers: yet all men, whatsoeuer, may in other matters doe as well. For necessity doth in these cases so rule a Commonwealth, and each in their seuerall functions, as their labours in their qualities may be as profitable, because there is a necessary mutuall vse of all.

For Gentlemen, what exercise should more delight them, then ranging dayly thole vnkowne parts, vsing fowling and fishing, for hunting and hauking? and yet you shall see the wilde haukes giue you some pleasure, in seeing them stoope (six or seauen after one another) an houre or two together, at the skuls of fish in the faire harbours, as those a-shore at a foule; and neuer trouble nor torment your selues, with watching, mewing, feeding, and attending them: nor kill horle and man with running & crying, *See you not a hawk?* For hunting also: the woods, lakes, and riuers, affoord not onely chate sufficient, for any that delights in that kinde of toyle, or pleasure; but such beasts to hunt, that besides the delicacy of their bodies for food, their skins are so rich, as may well recompence thy dayly labour, with a Captains pay.

Employments
for gentlemen.

For

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*Impliments
for Labourers.*

For labourers, if those that sowe hemp, rape; turnups, parsnips, carrats, cabidge, and such like; giue 20, 30, 40, 50 shillings yearely for an acre of ground, and meat drinke and wages to vse it, and yet grow rich: when better, or at least as good ground, may be had and cost nothing but labour; it seemes strange to me, any such should there grow poore.

My purpose is not to perswade children from their parents; men from their wiues; nor seruants from their masters: onely, such as with free consent may be spared: But that each parish, or village, in Citie, or Countrey, that will but apparell their fatherlesse children, of thirteene or fourteen years of age, or young married people, that haue small wealth to liue on; heere by their labour may liue exceeding well: provided alwaies that first there bee a sufficient power to command them, houses to receiue them, meanes to defend them, and meet prouisions for them; for, any place may bee ouerlain: and it is most necessarie to haue a fortresse (ere this grow to practice) and sufficient masters (as, Carpenters, Masons, Fishers, Fowlers, Gardiners, Husbandmen, Sawyers, Smiths, Spinsters, Taylors, Weauers, and such like) to take ten, twelue, or twentie, or as ther is occasion, for Apprentises. The Master by this may quicklie growe rich: these may learne their trades themselves, to doe the like; to a generall and an incredible benefit, for King, and Countrey, Master, and Seruant.

It would beean historie of a large volume, to recite the adventures of the *Spaniards*, and *Portugals*, their affronts, and defeats, their dangers and miseries; which with such incomparable honour and constant resolution, so farre beyond beleefe, they haue attempted and indured in their discoueries & plantations, as may well condemne vs, of too much imbecillitie, sloth, and negligence: yet the Authors of those new inuentions, were held as ridiculous, for a long time, as now are others, that doe but seek to imitate their vnparalleled vertues. And though we see daily their mountaines of wealth (sprong from the plants of their generous indeuours) yet is our sensuality and vntowardnesse such, and so great, that wee either ignorantly beleeeue nothing; or so curiously contest, to preuent wee knowe not what future euents; that wee either so neglect, or oppresse and discourage the present, as wee spoile all in the making, crop all in the blooming; & building vpon faire sand, rather then rough rocks, iudge that wee knowe nor, gouerne that wee haue nor, feare that which is not; and for feare some should doe too well, force such against their willes to be idle or as ill. And who is he hath iudgement, courage, and any industrie or qualitie with vnderstanding, will leaue his Countrie, his hopes at home, his certaine estate, his friends, pleasures, libertie, & the preferment sweete *England* doth afford to all degrees, were it not to aduance his fortunes by inioying his deserts? whose prosperitie once appearing, will incourage others: but it must be cherish-

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ed as a childe, till it be able to goe, and vnderstand
it selfe; and not corrected, nor oppressed aboute it
strength, ere it knowe wherefore. A child can nei-
ther performe the office, nor deedes of a man of
strength, nor indure that affliction He is able; nor
can an Apprentice at the first performe the part of
a Maister. And if twentie yeeres bee required to
make a child a man, seuen yeares limited an ap-
prentice for his trade: if scarce an age be sufficient
to make a wise man a States man; and common-
ly, a man dies ere he hath learned to be discreet: If
perfection be so hard to be obtained, as of necessi-
tiethere must bee practice, as well as theorick: Let
no man much condemne this paradox opinion, to
say, that halfe seauen yeeres is scarce sufficient, for
a good capacitie, to learne in these affaires, how to
carrie himselfe: and who euer shall trie in these re-
mote places the erecting of a Colony, shall finde
at the ende of seauen yeares occasion enough to vse
all his discretion: and, in the *Interim* all the con-
tent, rewards, ganes, and hopes will be necessarily
required, to be given to the beginning, till it bee
able to creepe, to stand, and goe, yet time enough
to keepe it from running, for there is no feare it wil
grow too fast, or euer to any thing; except libertie
profit, honor, and prosperitie there found, more
binde the planters of those affaires, in deuotion to
effect it; then bondage, violence, tyranny, ingrati-
tude, and such double dealing, as bindes free men
to become slaues, and honest men turne knaues:
which hath ever bin the ruine of the most popular
com-

common-weales; and is verie vnlikelie euer well to begin in a new.

Who seeth not what is the greatest good of the *Spanyard*, but these new conclusions, in searching those vnknowne parts of this vnknowne world? By which meanes hee diues euen into the verie secrets of all his Neighbours, and the most part of the world: and when the *Portugale* and *Spanyard* had found the *East* and *West Indies*; how many did condemn themselves, that did not accept of that honest offer of Noble *Columbus*? who, vpon our neglect, brought them to it, periwading our selues the world had no such places as they had found: and yet euer since wee finde, they still (from time to time) haue found new Lands, new Nations, and trades, and still daily dooe finde both in *Asia*, *Africa*, *Terra incognita*, and *America*; so that there is neither Soldier nor Mechanick, from the Lord to the begger, but those parts afforde them all imployment; and discharge their Natiue soile, of so many thousands of all sorts, that else, by their sloth, pride, and imperfections, would long ere this haue troubled their neighbours, or haue eaten the pride of *Spaine* it selfe.

The blisse of
Spaine.

Now he knowes little, that knowes not *England* may well spare many more people then *Spaine*, and is as well able to furnish them with all manner of necessaries. And seeing, for all they haue, they cease not still to search for that they haue not, and know not; It is strange we should be so dull, as not maintaine that which wee haue, and pursue that wee know.

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knowe. Surely I am sure many would taste it ill, to bee abridged of the titles and honours of their predecessors: when if but truly they would iudge themselves; looke how inferior they are to their noble vertues, so much they are vnworthy of their honours and liuings: which neuer were ordain'd for shewes and shadowes, to maintaine idlenesse & vice; but to make them more able to abound in honor, by heroycall deeds of action, iudgement, pietie, and vertue. What was it, They would not doe both in purse and person, for the good of the Commonwealth? which might moue them presently to set out their spare kindred in these generous designs. Religion, aboue all things, should moue vs (especially the Clergie) if wee were religious, to shewe our faith by our workes; in conuerting those poore saluages, to the knowledge of God, seeing what paines the *Spaniards* take to bring them to their adulterated faith. Honor might moue the Gentry, the valiant, and industrious; and the hope and assurance of wealth, all; if wee were that we would seeme, and be accounted. Or be we so far inferior to other nations, or our spirits so far dejected, from our auncient predecessors, or our mindes so vpon spoile, piracie, and such villany, as to serue the *Portugall, Spaniard, Dutch, French, or Turke* (as to the cost of *Europe*, too many doore) rather then our God, our King, our Country, & our selues? excusing our idlenesse, and our base complaints, by want of imp'oiement; when heere is such choise of all sorts, and for all degrees, in the planting

ting and discouering these North parts of *America*.

Now to make my words more apparent by my deeds; I was, the last yeare, 1615. to haue staid in the Countie, to make a more ample triall of those conclusions with sixterne men; whose names were

My second
voyage to New
England.

Thomas Dirmir.	} Gent.	William Ingram.	} Soul- diers.
Edward Stalings.		Robert Miter.	
Daniel Cage.		David Cooper.	
Francis Abbot.		Iohn Partridge,	
Iohn Gosling.		and two boies.	

Thomas Digbie.	} {	Thomas Wasfon	} Sailers.
Daniel Baker.		Walter Chisick	
Adam Smith.		Iohn Hall.	

I confesse, I could haue wished them as many thousands, had all other provisions bin in like proportion: nor would I haue had so fewe, could I haue had meanes for more: yet (would God haue pleased wee had safely arriued) I neuer had the like authoritie, freedom, and prouision, to doe so well. The maine assistance next God, I had to this small number, was my acquaintance among the Saluages; especially, with *Dobannida*, one of their greatest Lords; who had liued long in *England*. By the meanes of this proud Saluage, I did not doubt but quickly to haue gotte that credit with the rest of his friends, and allians, to haue had as many of them, as I desired in any designe I intended, and that trade also they had, by such a kind of exchange

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of their Countre commodities; which both with ease & securitie in their seasons may be vsed. With him and diuerse others, I had concluded to inhabit, and defend them against the *Terentynes*; with a better power then the *French* did them; whole tyranny did inforce them to imbrace my offer, with no small deuotion. And though many may thinke me more bolde then wise, in regard of their power, dexteritie, treacherie, and inconstancie, hauing so desperately assaulted & betraied many others: I say but this (because with so many, I haue many times done much more in *Virginia*, then I intended heere, when I wanted that experience *Virginia* taught me) that to mee it seemes no danger more then ordinarie. And though I know my selfe the meanest of many thousands, whole apprehensie inspection can pearce beyond the boundes of my habilities, into the hidden things of Nature, Art, and Reason: yet I intreate such giue me leaue to excuse my selfe of so much imbecillitie, as to say, that in these eight yeares which I haue been conuersant with these affairs, I haue not learned there is a great difference, betwixt the directions and iudgement of experimentall knowledge, and the superficial coniecture of variable relation: wherein rumor, humor, or misprision haue such power, that oft times one is enough to beguile twentie, but twentie not sufficient to keep one from being deceiued. Therefore I know no reason but to beleue my own eyes, before any mans imagination, that is but wrested from the conceits of my owne proiects, and indications.

ours. But I honor, with all affection, the counsell and instructions of iudiciall directions, or any other honest aduertisement; so farre to obserue, as they tie mee not to the eueltie of vnknowne euents.

These are the inducements that thus drew me to neglect all other employments, and spend my time and best abilities in these aduentures. Wherein, though I haue had many discouragements by the ingratitude of some, the malicious slanderes of others, the falsenesse of friendes, the trechery of cowards, and slownesse of aduenturers; but chiefly by one *Hunt*, who was Master of the ship, with whom oft arguing these proiects, for a plantation, howeuer hee seemed well in words to like it, yet he practiced to haue robbed mee of my plots, and obseruations, and so to leaue me alone in a desolate Ile, to the fury of famine, and all other extremities (lest I should haue acquainted Sir *Thomas Smith*, my Honourable good friend, & the Counsell of *Virginia*) to the end, he and his associates, might secretly ingrosse it, ere it were knowne to the State: Yet that God that alway hath kept me from the worst of such practices, deliuered me from the worst of his dissimulations. Norwithstanding after my departure, hee abused the Saluages where hee came, and betrayed twenty seauen of these poore innocent soules, which he sold in *Spain* for slaues, to moue their hate against our Nation, as well as to cause my proceedings to be so much the more difficult.

Now, returning in the Bark, in the fift of August

48 *The description of New England,*

gust, I arriued at Plimouth: where imparting those my purposes to my honourable friends sir *Ferdinando Gorge*, and some others; I was so encouraged, and assured to haue the managing their authoritie in those parts, during my life, that I ingaged my selfe to vndertake it for them. Arriuing at London, I found also many promise me such assistance, that I entertained *Michaell Cooper* the Master, who returned with mee, and others of the company. How hee dealt with others, or others with him I know not: But my publike proceeding gaue such encouragement, that it became so well apprehended by some fewe of the Southren Company, as these proiects were liked, & he furnished from London with foure ships at Sea, before they at Plimouth had made any prouision at all, but onely a ship cheefely set out by sir *Ferdinando Gorge*; which vpon *Hunts* late trecherie among the Saluages, returned as shee went, and did little or nothing, but lost her time. I must confesse I was beholden to the setters forth of the foure ships that went with *Cooper*; in that they offered mee that imploiment if I would accept it: and I finde, my refusall hath incurred some of their displeasures, whose fauor and loue I exceedingly desire, if I may honestly inioy it. And though they doe censure me as opposite to their proceedings; they shall yet still in all my words and deedes finde, it is their error, not my fault; that occasions their dislike: for hauing ingaged my selfe in this businesse to the West Countrie; I had beene verie dishonest to haue
broke

broke my promise; nor will I spend more time in discouerie, or fishing, till I may goe with a companie for plantation: for, I know my grounds. Yet euery one that reade this booke can not put it in practice; though it may helpe any that haue seene those parts. And though they endeauour to worke me ouer out of my owne designs, I will not much enuy their fortunes: but, I would be sory, their intruding ignorance should, by their defilements, bring those certainties to doubtfullnesse: So that the businesse prosper, I haue my desire; be it by *Londoner*, *Scot*, *Welch*, or *English*, that are true subiects to our King and Countrey: the good of my Countrey is that I seeke; and there is more then enough for all, if they could bee content but to proceed.

At last it pleased Sir *Ferdinando Gorge*, and Master Doctor *Susliffe* Deane of *Exceter*, to conceiue so well of these proiects, and my former employments, as induced them to make a new aduventure with me in those parts, whither they haue so often sent to their cōtinuall losse. By whose example, many inhabitants of the west Cōuntry, made promises of much more then was looked for, but their private emulations quickly qualified that heat in the greater number; so that the burden lay principally on them, and some few Gentlemen my friends, in *London*. In the end I was furnished with a Ship of 200. and another of 50. But ere I had sayled 120 leagues, shee broke all her masts; pumping each watch 5 or 6000 strokes: onely her spret saile

The occasion
of my returne,

30 *The description of New England,*

My reimba-
kment, incoun-
ters with pyrats
and imprison-
ment by the
French.

remayned to spoon before the wind, till we had re-
accommodated a Iury mast, & the rest, to returne
for *Plimouth*. My Vice-admirall beeing lost, not
knowing of this, proceeded her voyage: Now with
the remainder of those prouisions, I got out again
in a small Barke of 60 runs with 30 men (for this
of 200 and prouision for 70) which were the 16
before named, and 14 other saylors for the ship.
With those I set saile againe the 24 of Iune: where
what befell me (because my *actions* and *writings*
are so publicke to the world, enuy still seeking to
scandalize my indeauours, & seeing no power but
death, can stop the chat of ill tongues, nor imagi-
nation of mens mindes) lest my owne relations
of those hard euents, might by some constructors,
be made doubtfull, I haue thought it best to in-
sert the examinations of those proceedings, ta-
ken by Sir *Lewis Stukley* a worthie Knight, and
Viceadmirall of *Denonshire*; which were as fol-
loweth.

*The examination of Daniel Baker, late Steward to
Captaine Iohn Smith in the returne of Plimouth;
taken before Sir Lewis Stukley Knight, the eight of
December 1615.*

Captaine Fry
his ship 140
runs, 36 cast
pees & mur-
derers, 80 men;
of which 40, or
50, were master
gunners.

Who saith, being chased two dayes by one Fry,
an English Pirate, that could not board vs, by rea-
son of foule weather, *Edmund Chambers*, the Ma-
ster, *Iohn Minter*, his mate, *Thomas Digby* the Pi-
lor, and others importuned his saide Captaine to
yeeld; houlding it vnpossible hee should defend
him.

himselfe: and that the saide Captaine should send them his boate, in that they had none: which at last he concluded vpon these conditions, That *Fry* the Pyrate should vow not to take any thing from Captaine *Smith*, that might ouerthrowe his voyage, nor send more Pirats into his ship then hee liked off; otherwaies, he would make sure of them he had, and defend himselfe against the rest as hee could.

More: he confesseth that the quarter-masters & *Chambers* receiued golde of those Pirats; but how much, he knoweth not: Nor would his Captaine come out of his Caben to entertaine them; although a great many of them had beene his saylers, and for his loue would haue wasted vs to the Iles of *Flowers*.

At *Fyall*, wee were chased by two French Py- The one of rats, who commanded vs Amaine. *Chambers*, *Min-* 100, the other 30. *ster*, *Digby*, and others, importuned againe the Captaine to yeeld; alledging they were *Turks*, and would make them all slaues: or *Frenchmen*, and would throw them all ouer board if they shot but a peece; and that they were entertained to fith, and not to fight: vntill the Captaine vowed to fire the powder and split the ship, if they would not stand to their defence; whereby at last wee went cleere of them, for all their shot.

At *Flowers*, wee were chased by foure French The Admirall 140 tuns, 13 peeces, 12 murderers, 90 men, with long pistols, pocket men of warre; all with their close fights afore and after. And this examinants Captaine hauing provided for our defence, *Chambers*, *Minter*, *Dig-*

52 *The description of New England,*

pistols, musket,
sword and po-
ward, the Vice-
admirall 100
guns, the Rere-
a Admirall 60, the
other 80: all
had 250 men
most armed as
is said.

by, and some others, againe importuned him to
yeld to the fauour of those, against whom there
was nothing but rime by fighting: But if he would
goe aboard them; in that hee could speake *French*,
by cirtessie hee might goe cleere; seeing they of-
fered him such faire quarter, & vowed they were
Protestants, and all of *Rochell*, and had the Kings
commission onely to take *Spaniards*, *Portugales*,
and Pyrats; which at last hee did: but they kept
this examinares Capitaine and some other of his
company with him. The next day the French men
of warre went aboard vs, and tooke what they
list, and diuided the company into their severall
ships, and manned this examinares ship with the
Frenchmen; and chased with her all the shippes
they saw: vntill about fve or six dayes after vp-
on better consideration, they surrendered the ship,
and victualls, with the most part of our prouision,
but not our weapons.

The gentlemen
and souldiers
were euer wil-
ling to fight.

More: hee consuleth that his Captain exhorted
them to performe their voyage, or goe for *New
found Land* to returne: fraughted with fish, where
hee would finde meanes to proceed in his planta-
tion: but *Chambers* and *Minter* grew vpon tearms
they would not; vntill those that were Souldiers
concluded with their Capitaines resolution, they
would; seeing they had clothes, victualls, salt, nets, &
& lines sufficient, & expected their armes: and such
other things as they wanted, the French men pro-
mised to restore, which the Capitaine the next day
went to seeke, and sent them about loading of
com-

commodities, as powder, match, hookes, instruments, his sword and dagger, bedding, aqua vitæ, his commission, apparell, and many other things; the particulars he remembreth not: But, as for the cloath, canuas, and the Captaines cloathes, *Chambers*, and his associats divided it amongst themselves, and to whom they best liked; his Captaine not hauing any thing, to his knowledge, but his wastecoate and breeches. And in this manner going from ship to ship, to regaine our armes, and the rest; they seeing a sayle, gaue chase vntill night. The next day being very foule weather, this examine came so neere with the ship vnto the French men of warre, that they split the maine sayle on the others spret sayle yard. *Chambers* willed the Captaine come aboard, or hee would leaue him: whereupon the Captaine commanded *Chambers* to send his boate for him. *Chambers* replyed shee was split (which was false) telling him hee might come if he would in the Admiralls boate. The Captaines answer was, he could not command her, nor come when hee would: so this examine fell on sterne; and that night left his said Captaine alone amongst the French men, in this manner, by the command of *Chambers*, *Minter*, and others.

Daniel Cage, Edward Stalings, Gentlemen; Walter Chiffell, David Cooper, Robert Miller, and Iohn Partridge, beeing examined, doe acknowledge and confesse, that *Daniel Baker* his examination aboue written is true.

54 *The description of New England,*

A double treachery.

Now the cause why the *French* detayned me againe, was the suspicion this *Chambers* and *Minster* gaue them, that I would reuenge my selfe, vpon the Bank, or in *New found Land*, of all the *French* I could there incounter; & how I would haue fired the ship, had they not ouerperswaded mee: and many other such like tricks to catch but opportunitie in this maner to leaue me. And thus they returned to *Plimouth*; and perforce with the *French* I thus proceeded.

A fleet of nine French men of war, and fights with the Spaniards.

Being a Fleet of eight or nine sayle, we watched for the *West Indies* fleet, till ill weather separated vs from the other 8. Still we spent our time about the *Iles neere Fyall*: where to keepe my perplexed thoughts from too much meditation of my miserable estate, I writ this discourse; thinking to haue sent it you of his Maiesties Councell, by some ship or other: for I saw their purpose was to take all they could. At last we were chased by one Captain *Barra*, an *English* Pyrat, in a small ship, with some twelue peeces of ordinance, about thirty men, and neer all starued. They sought by curtesie releefe of vs; who gaue them such faire promises, as at last wee betrayed Captaine *Wolliston* (his Lieutenant) and foure or fiue of their men aboard vs, and then prouided to take the rest perforce. Now my part was to be prisoner in the gun-roum, & not to speake to any of them vpon my life: yet had *Barra* knowledge what I was. Then *Barra* perceiuing wel these *French* intents, made ready to fight, and *Wolliston* as resolutely regarded not their threats, which

which caused vs demurre vpon the matter longer, som sixteene houres; and then returned their prisoners, and some victualls also, vpon a small composition. The next wee tooke was a small *English* man of *Poole* from *New found Land*. The great caben at this present, was my prison; from whence I could see them pillage those poore men of all that they had, and halfe their fish when hee was gone, they sould his poore cloathes at the maine mast, by an outcry, which scarce gaue each man seauen pence a peece. Not long after, wee tooke a *Scot* fraught from *Saint Michaels* to *Bristow*: hee had better fortune then the other. For, hauing but taken a boats loading of suger, marmelade, suckets, and such like, we discried foure sayle, after whom we stood; who forling their maine sayles attended vs to fight. But our *French* spirits were content onely to perceiue they were *English* red crosses. Within a very small time after, wee chased foure *Spanish* shippes came from the *Indies*: wee fought with them foure or five houres, tore their sayles and sides; yet not daring to board them, lost them. A poore Caruell of *Brasile*, was the next we chased: and after a small fight, thirteene or fourteen of her men being wounded, which was the better halfe, we tooke her, with 370 chests of sugar. The next was a *West Indies* man, of 160 tuns, with 1200 hides, 50 chests of cutchanell, 14 coffers of wedges of siluer, 8000 ryalls of 8, and six coffers of the King of *Spaines* treasure, besides the pillage and rich coffers of many rich passengers. Two

A prize worth
16000 crowas.

A prize worth
100000
crowas.

monethes.

56 *The description of New England,*

monethes they kept me in this manner to manage their fights against the *Spaniards*, and be a prisoner when they tooke any *Englisb*. Now though the Captaine had oft broke his promise, which was to put me a-shore on the *Iles*, or the next ship he tooke; yet at last, he was intreated I should goe for *France* in the Caruell of sugar: himself resolved still to keepe the Seas. Within two dayes after, we were haled by two *West Indy* men: but when they saw vs waue them for the King of *France*, they gaue vs their broad sides, shot through our mayne mast and so left vs. Hauiug liued thus, neer three moneths among those French men of warre; with much adoe, we arriued at the *Gulion*, not far from *Rachel*; where instead of the great promises they alwaies fed me with, of double satisfaction, and full content, they kept me five or six daies prisoner in the Caruell, accusing me to bee him that burnt their Colony in *New France*; to force mee giue them a discharge before the Iudge of the Admiralty, and so stand to their curtesie for satisfaction, or lie in prison, or a worse mischief. To preuent this choise, in the end of such a storme that beat them all vnder Hatches, I watched my opportunity to get a-shore in their boat; where-into, in the darkenight, I secretly got: and with a halfe pike that lay by me, put a drift for *Ras Ile*: but the Current was so strong and the Sea so great, I went a drift to Sea; till it pleased God the winde so turned with the tide, that although I was all this fearefull night of gusts and raine, in the Sea, the space of 12
houres

My escape
from the
French men.

houres, when many ships were driuen a shore, and diuerse split (and being with sculling & bayling the water tired, I expected each minute would sinke mee) at last I arriued in an oazie Ile by *Charonne*; where certaine fowlers found mee neere drowne d, and halfe dead, with water, colde, and hunger. By those, I found meanes to gette to *Rochell*; where I vnderstood the man of warre which we left at Sea, and the rich prize was split, the Captaine drowned and halfe his companie the same night, within seauen leagues of that place, from whence I escaped alone, in the little boate, by the mercy of God; far beyond all mens reason, or my expectation. Arriuing at *Rochell*, vpon my complaint to the Iudge of the Admiraltie, I founde many good words, and faire promises; and ere long many of them that escaped drowning, tolde mee the newes they heard of my owne death: these I arresting, their seuerall examinations did so confirme my complaint, it was held prooffe sufficient. All which being performed according to the order of iustice, from vnder the iudges hand; I presented it to the English Ambassador then at *Burdeaux*, where it was my chance to see the arriuall of the Kings great marriage brought from *Spaine*. Of the wrack of the rich prize some 36000. crownes worth of goods came ashore & was saued with the *Caruell*, which I did my best to arrest: the Iudge did promise me I shold haue iustice; what will bee the conclusion as yet, I know not. But vnder the colour to rake Pirats and West-Indie men (because the *Spaniards* will not suffer

Sir Thomas
Edmunds.

They betraied
mee hauing the
broad scale of

England; and
neere twentie
sayle of Eng-
lish more, be-
sides them con-
cealed, in like
manner were be-
trayed that year

My returne for
England, 1615

suffer the *French* trade in the West-Indies) any goods from thence, though they take them vpon the Coast of *Spaine*, are lawfull prize; or from any of his territories out of the limits of *Europe*.

Leauing thus my businesse in *France*, I returned to *Plimouth*, to find them that had thus buried me amongst the *French*: and not onely buried mee; but with so much infamy, as such trecherous cowards could suggest to excuse their villanies: But my clothes, bookes, instruments, Armes, and what I had, they shared amongst them, and what they liked; sayning, the *French* had all was wanting; and had throwne them into the Sea, taken their ship, and all, had they not runne away & left me as they did. The cheeftaines of this mutinie that I could finde, I laied by the heeles; the rest, like themselves, confessed the truth as you haue heard. Now how I haue or could preuent these accidents, I rest at your censures. But to the matter.

Newfound-land at the first, I haue heard, was held as desperate a fishing, as this I proiect in *New England*. *Placentia*, & the *Banke*, were also as doubtfull to the *French*: But, for all the disasters happened mee, the businesse is the same it was: and the five ships (whereof one was reported more then three hundred tunnes) went forward; & found fish so much, that neither *Izeland-man*, nor *Newfound-land-man*, I could heare of hath beene there; will goe any more to either place, if they may goe thither. So, that vpon the returne of my Viceadmirall that proceeded on her voyage when I spent my masse,

The successe of
my vice Admi-
rall and the

masts, from Plimouth this yeare are gone foure or
 five saile : and from London as many ; onely to
 make voyages of profit : where the Englishmen
 haue yet bene, all their returnes together (except
 Sir *Fr. Pophames*) would scarce make one a sauer
 of neere a dozen I could nominate ; though there
 be fish sufficient, as I perswade my selfe, to fraught
 yearly foure or five hundred saile, or as many as
 will goe. For, this fishing stretcheth along the Coast
 from *Cape Cod* to *Newfound-land*, which is seauen
 or eight hundred miles at the least ; and hath his
 course in the deepes, and by the shore, all the yeare
 long ; keeping their hants and feedings as the beasts
 of the field, & the birds of the aire. But, all men are
 not such as they should bee, that haue vndertaken
 those voyages ; and a man that hath but heard of an
 instrument, can hardly vse it so well, as hee that by
 vse hath contriued to make it. All the *Romanes* were
 not *Scipioes* : nor all the *Geneweses*, *Columbuses* : nor
 all *Spaniards*, *Corteses* : had they diued no deeper in
 the secrets of their discoueries, then wee, or stop-
 ped at such doubts and poore accidentall chances ;
 they had neuer bene remembered as they are : yet
 had they no such certainties to begin as wee. But,
 to conclude, *Adam* and *Eue* did first beginne this
 innocent worke, To plant the earth to remaine to
 posteritie ; but not without labour, trouble & in-
 dustrie. *Noe*, and his family, beganne againe the se-
 cond plantation ; and their seede as it still increased,
 hath still planted new Countries and one countrie
 another : and so the world to that estate it is. But

not without much hazard, trauell, discontents, and many disasters. Had those worthie Fathers & their memorable off-spring not beene more diligent for vs now in these Ages, then wee are to plant that yet vnplanted, for the after liners : Had the seede of *Abraham*, our Sauour Christ, and his Apostles, exposed themselues to no more daungers to teach the Gospell, and the will of God then wee ; Euen wee our selues, had at this present beene as Saluage, and as miserable as the most barbarous Saluage yet vnciuilized. The *Hebrewes*, and *Lacedamonians*, the *Goths*, the *Grecians*, the *Romanes*, and the rest, what was it they would not vndertake to inlarge their Territories, enrich their subiects, resist their enemies ? Those that were the founders of those great Monarchies & their vertues, were no siluered idle golden *Pharises*, but industrious iron-steeled *Publicans* : They regarded more prouisions, and necessaries for their people, then iewels, riches, ease, or delight for themselues. Riches were their seruants, not their Maisters. They ruled (as Fathers, not as Tyrantes) their people as children, not as slaues : there was no disaster, could discourage them; and let none thinke they incoun- tered not with all manner of incumbrances. And what haue euer beene the workes of the greatest Princes of the earth, but planting of countries, and ciuiling barbarous and inhumane Nations, to ciuilitie and humanitie ? whose eternall actions, fill our histories. Lastly, the *Portugales*, and *Spaniards* : whose euerliuing actions, before our eyes will

testifie with them our idlenesse, and ingratitude to all posterities, and the neglect of our duties in our pietie and religion we owe our God, our King, and Countrie; and of want charity to those poore saluages, whose Countrie wee challenge, vse and possesse; except wee bee but made to vse, and marre what our Fore-fathers made, or but onely tell what they did, or esteeme our selues too good to take the like paines. Was it vertue in them, to prouide that doth maintaine vs? and basenesse for vs to doe the like for others? Surely no. Then seeing we are not borne for our selues, but each to helpe other, and our abilities are much alike at the houre of our birth, and the minute of our death: Seeing our good deedes, or our badde, by faith in Christs merits, is all we haue to carrie our soules to heaven, or hell: Seeing honour is our liues ambition; and our ambition after death, to haue an honourable memorie of our life: and seeing by noe meanes wee would bee abated of the dignities & glories of our Predecessors; let vs imitate their vertues to bee worthily their successors.

FINIS.

*At London printed the 18. of Iune, in
the yeere of our Lord 1616.*

To his worthy Captaine,
the Author.

O *Fit thou hast led, when I brought up the Rere
In bloodie wars, where thousands haue bin slaine.
Then giue mee leaue, in this some part to beare;
And as thy seruant, heere to read my name.*

*Tis true, long time thou hast my Captaine beene
In the fierce wars of Transilvania:*

*Long ere that thou America hadst seene,
Or led wast captiued in Virginia;*

*Thou that to passe the worlds foure parts dost deeme
No more, then I were to goe to bed, or drinke.*

*And all thou yet hast done, thou dost esteeme
As nothing. This doth cause mee thinke*

*That thou I haue seene so oft approvd in dangers
(And thrice captiu'd thy valor still hath freed)*

*Art yet preserued, to conuert those strangers:
By Gods thy guide, I trust it is decreed.*

*For mee: I not commend, but much admire
Thy England yet unknowne to passers by-her.
For it will praise it selfe in spite of mee,
Thou it, is thou, to all posteritie.*

Your true friend,

and souldier,

Ed. Robinson.

To my honest Captaine,
the Author.

Malignant Times! What can be said or don,
But shall be censur'd and traduc't by some!
This worthy Work, which thou hast bought so dear,
Ne thou, nor it, Detractors neede to fear.
Thy words by deedes so long thou hast approv'd,
Of thou (and knowe thee not thou art below'd.
And this great Plot will make thee ten times more
Knowne and below'd, than ere thou wert before.
I neuer knew a Warryer yet, but thee,
From wine, Tobacco, debts, dice, oaths. so free.
I call thee Warriour: and I make thee bolder;
For, many a Captaine now, was neuer Souldier:
Some such may swell at this: but (to their praise)
When they haue don like thee, my Muse shall raise
Their due deserts to Worthies yet to come,
To line like thine (admir'd) till day of Doome.

Your true friend,

Sometimes your soldier,

THO. CARLTON.

NEW ENGLAND

The most remaqueable parts
by the high and mighty Prince
nowe King of great Britaine



These are the Lines that shew thy Face; but those
That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter bee:
Thy Faire-Discoveries and Fowle-Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Civillizd by thee
Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wynn
So, thou art Brasſe without, but Golde within.

If ſo; in Brasſe ſtwo ſoft Smiths Acts to beare)
43 I fix thy Fame, to make Brasſe Steele our weare.

Thine as thou art Virtues,
Goſa Danies. Heref:

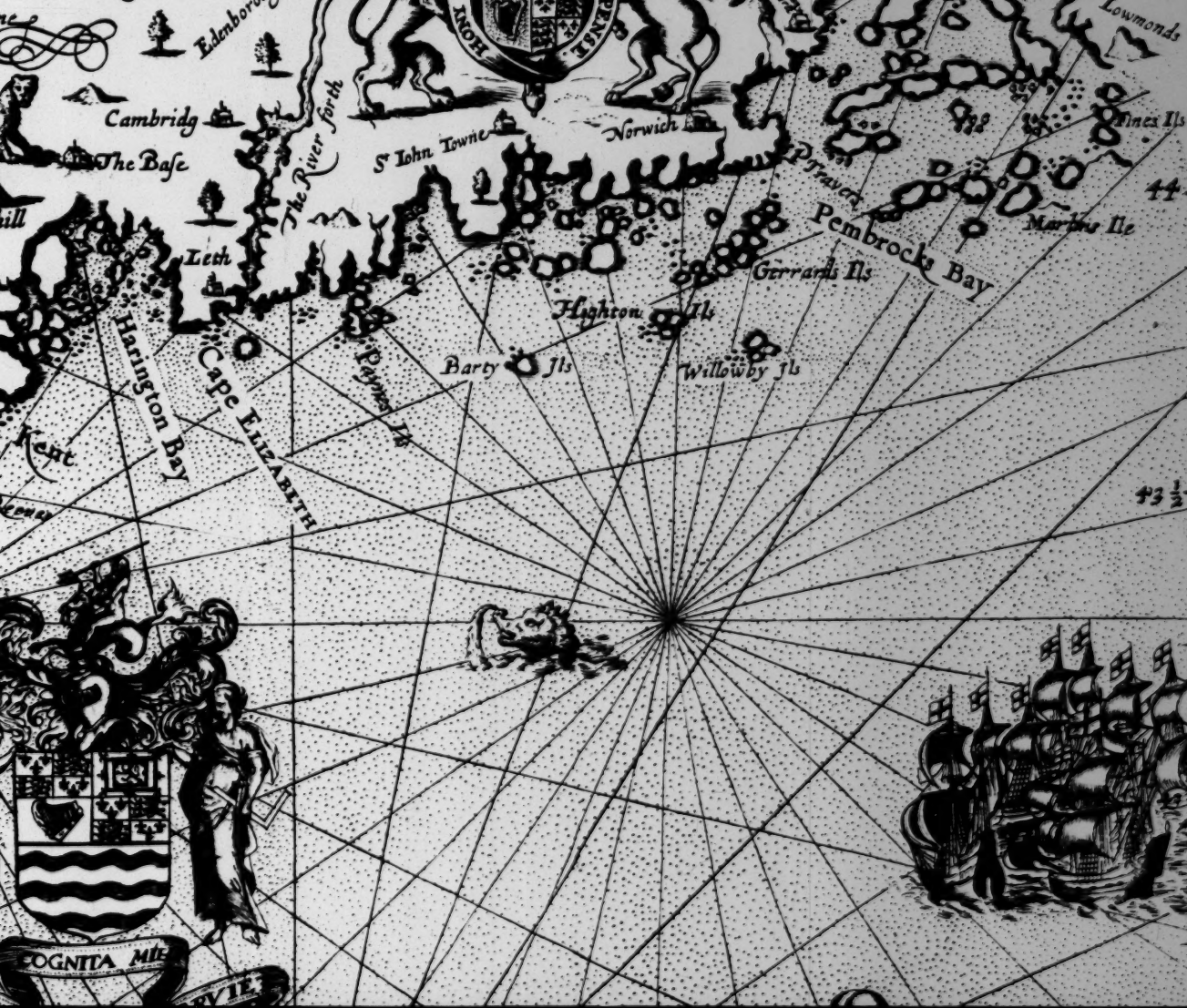
South Hampton

Briſtow
Salem



ENGLAND

parts thus named.
Prince CHARLES,



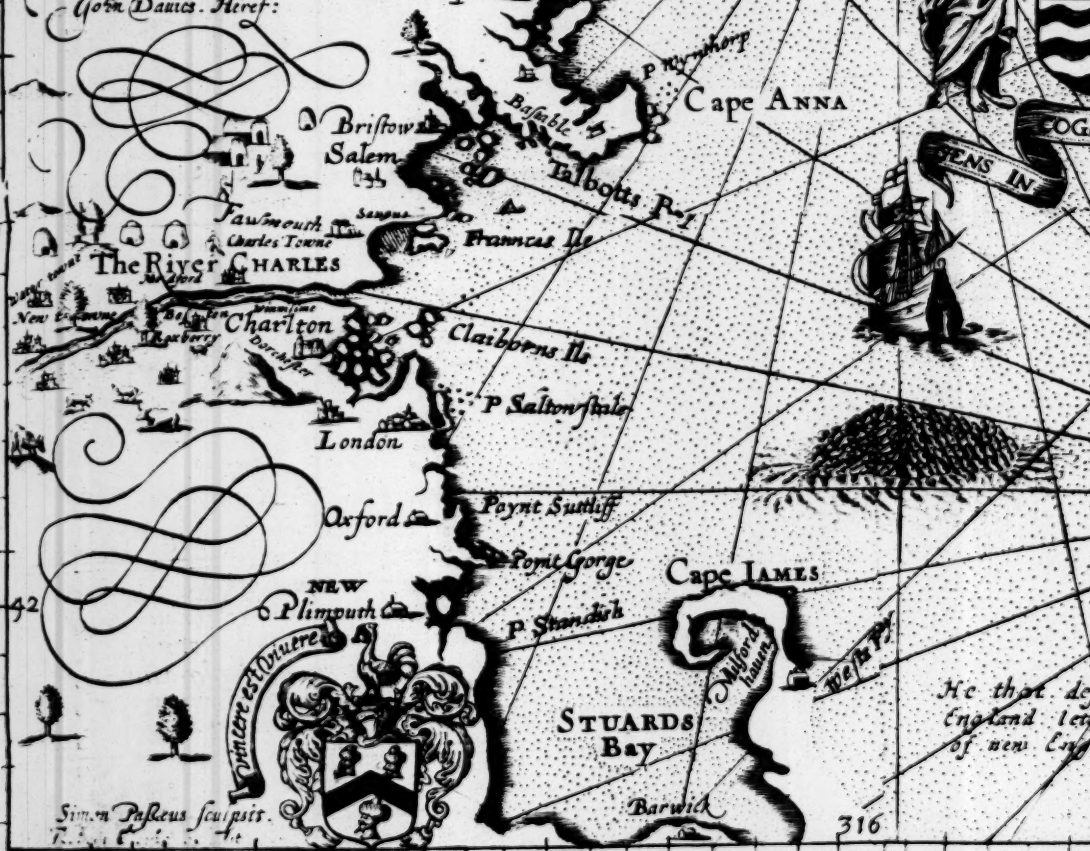


These are the Lines that shew thy Face; but those
That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter bee:
Thy Faire-Discoveries and Fowle-Overshrowes
Of Salvages, much Civilliz'd by thee
Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wynn:
So, thou art Brasfe without, but Golde within.

If so; in Brasfe, two soft Smiths Acts to beare,
43 I fix thy Fame, to make Brasfe Steele out weare.

Thine, as thou art Virtues,
Gode Dauides. Heref:

South Hampton



Simon Pauleus sculpit.

